

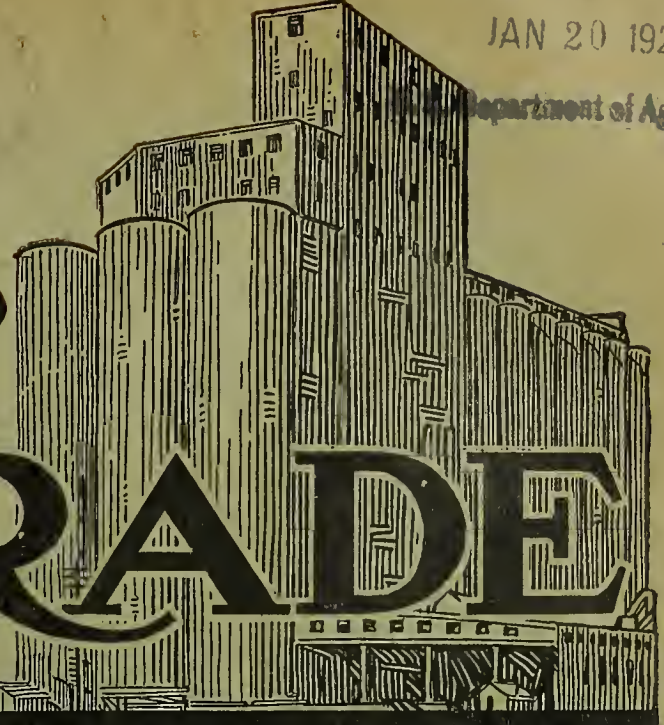
# **Historic, Archive Document**

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# THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE



Printed in U. S. A. Entered as second-class matter June 26, 1885, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under Act of March 3rd, 1879 Established 1892

PUBLISHED BY Mitchell Brothers Publishing Co. } A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE ELEVATOR AND GRAIN INTERESTS. } One Dollar Per Annum SINGLE COPIES, 15 CENTS

VOL. XLVI 431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., January 15, 1928 NO. 7

## Of Course

We want your business but we want it on a basis that will pay you as well as ourselves. We want it because we have proper facilities for handling it.

Don't be satisfied with slow returns or poor service; send your shipments to

### McKenna & Strasser

#### GRAIN

60 Board of Trade  
CHICAGO

GRAIN DRIERS  
FEED MIXERS  
FEEDERS  
STEAM COILS  
COOKERS  
MOLASSES HEATERS  
SPECIAL DRY-

ROTARY DRIERS  
TRUCK DRIERS  
STERILIZERS  
FANS  
STEAM TRAPS  
OAT BLEACHERS  
ING APPARATUS

### WILLEY ELLIS COMPANY

Successors to  
THE ELLIS DRIER COMPANY

1201-1229 So. Talman Avenue CHICAGO, U. S. A.

### Dried Buttermilk

100 lb. Paper Lined Sacks

### Dry Skim Milk

Paper Lined Barrels

### Cod Liver Oil and Meal

### FEED FORMULAS

FEED PLANT EQUIPMENT  
FEED SYSTEM ENGINEERING

### S. T. EDWARDS & CO.

110 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

## Leaky Cars

You Know What They Cost

### Kennedy Car Liners

#### SOLVE THIS PROBLEM

Prevent Leakage of Grain In Transit

#### NO WASTE—EFFECTIVE INEXPENSIVE—EASILY INSTALLED

We Have Car Liners to Take Care of All Cases of Bad Order Cars

Inquiries for Details Invited

### The Kennedy Car Liner & Bag Co.

Shelbyville, Indiana  
Canadian Plant at Woodstock, Ont.

## Caldwell Speed Reducer

HERE is a typically Caldwell product—tried and proved, priced right—the kind of speed reducer you have been looking for. Send for particulars.

H. W. CALDWELL & SON CO. (LINK-BELT COMPANY, OWNER)

CHICAGO: Western Ave., 17th and 18th Sts.  
DALLAS, TEXAS: 1221 Mercantile Bank Bldg. NEW YORK: Woolworth Bldg.

#### Caldwell Products

Car Spotters, Bearings, Shafting, Pulleys, Gears, Chains, Wheels, Helicoid Conveyor and Accessories, Belt Conveyors, Chain Conveyors, Elevator Buckets, Boots and Casings.

Can easily add Twenty-Five cents an Hour to the value of a man's time who uses it in unloading Coal or Grain from box cars.

Hence, in two weeks' use the Scoop-Truck will pay for itself and cost you nothing for its use thereafter. It will last for years and save the wearing out of a dozen common scoops in doing a like amount of work.

Hundreds have tried it and will certify to the truth of these statements. Why not order now, and let the Scoop-Truck be giving itself to you?

## "THE CLIMAX" SCOOP TRUCK

CAPACITY { 200 Lbs. Coal  
2 1/2 Bushels Grain

Patented July 30, 1907

PRICE: \$15.00 F. O. B. cars at factory

Detroit Scoop Truck Co., 993 Osborne Place, Detroit, Mich.

## GIBSON OAT CRUSHERS GIBSON CORN CRACKERS

#### Greater Capacity—Less Horse Power A Better Product at Lower Cost

Write today

### GIBSON OAT CRUSHER CO.

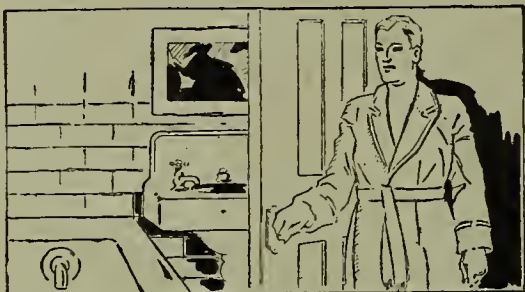
Patentees and Manufacturers

1841 McCormick Bldg. Chicago

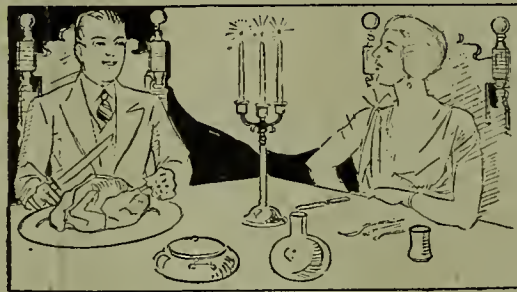


# DIAMOND AT YOUR SERVICE

*~in More Ways Than You Realize!*



Your Morning Bath—we have a share in making it convenient and comfortable; Diamond Sand Blast Hose is used by one of the country's largest manufacturers of bath room fixtures.



The Peas Served With Your Dinner were sorted on a Diamond White Canner Belt—and packed in a can tested with a Diamond Tester Rubber.



Your Dish of Cereal—whether corn flakes or rolled oats—was produced with the help of Diamond Rubber Belting.



The Movie You See in the Evening is reproduced from a film in the manufacture of which Diamond Belts play an essential part.



Your After-Breakfast Smoke was started by a match manufactured with the aid of Diamond Transmission Belt.

NATIONALLY known manufacturers of products used in every American home are finding Diamond Rubber Products reliable and satisfactory. They can cut costs and speed production for you, also!

THE DIAMOND RUBBER COMPANY, Inc., Akron, Ohio

Atlanta  
Chicago

Boston  
Dallas

Kansas City  
Los Angeles

New York  
Seattle

Philadelphia  
San Francisco

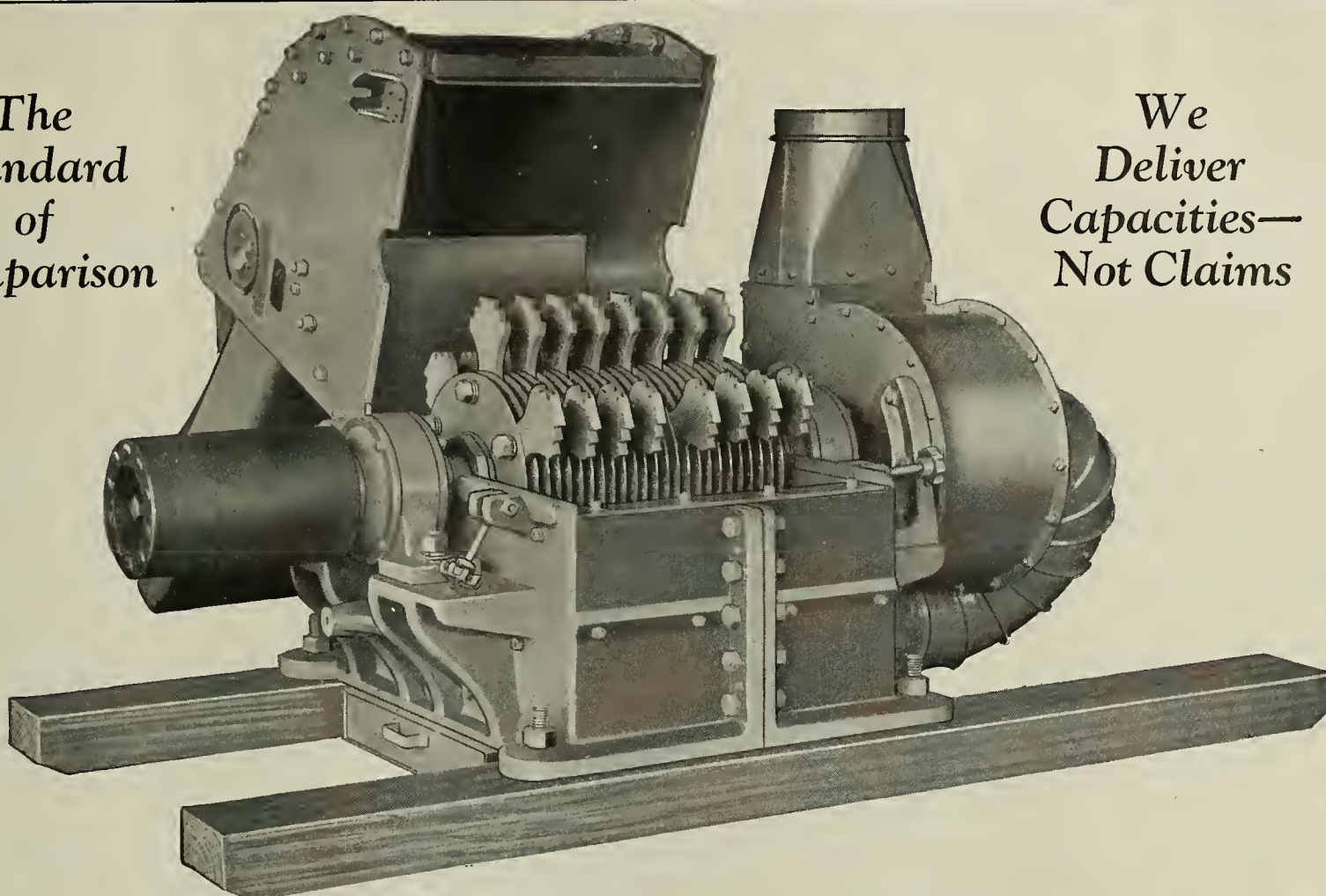
# Diamond

## Rubber Belting ♦ Hose · Packing

"TESTED FOR A THIRD OF A CENTURY"



The  
Standard  
of  
Comparison



We  
Deliver  
Capacities—  
Not Claims

# The Greatest Feed Grinder Ever Made

## A New Heavy Duty Grinder

Made larger and stronger, to meet the demand of millers and elevators requiring a larger capacity grinder than the "Jay Bee" Model T Standard or the Model S Direct-Connected.

The "Jay Bee" Clement Special Model "W" is made in two models; belt driven, and direct-connected, requiring 60 H. P. to 100 H. P.

The "Jay Bee" Clement Special is the last word in feed grinder construction. Built on the same general principles and type and sturdy construction as the regular Old Reliable "Jay Bee" Mills, except larger, heavier, and stronger. Truly a mill that will fill a long felt want in the milling industry.

*Write for descriptive literature. We can show you how to increase your business*



## 8 Important Reasons Why Millers and Custom Grinders Prefer the "JAY BEE"

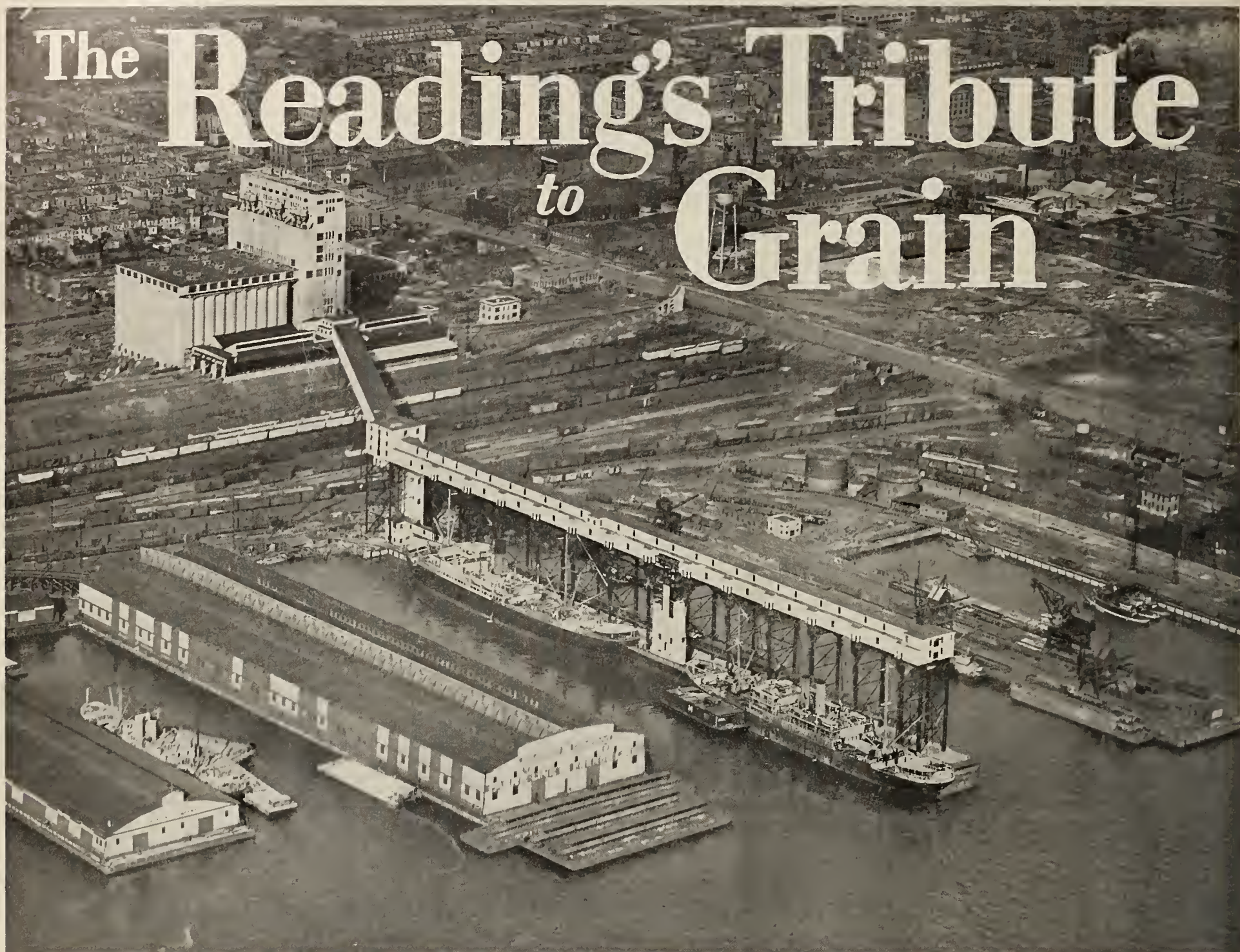
- 1 All steel construction makes the "Jay Bee" practically indestructible. Free from costly breakdowns. Always ready for service. Always dependable.
- 2 Oat hulls are completely ground into powder—not merely crushed to stick in the intestines, especially in young stock, thereby causing serious illness and often death.
- 3 The "Jay Bee" will grind anything and everything; whereas other types of mills cannot easily handle such popular feeds as pea vines, alfalfa and other hays, ear corn, with or without husks on, corn stalks, cottonseed cake, etc.
- 4 Cool grinding makes the feed more palatable. Feed ground cool on a "Jay Bee" will not spoil in storage or transit.
- 5 Sheds no metal. Does not darken color of material ground.
- 6 Risk of explosion and resulting fire is reduced to practically nothing.
- 7 Foreign objects in your feed cannot injure the mill. Sudden shocks, strains and abuses to which every feed mill is subject will break cast iron but not steel.
- 8 Operation cost per ton, power, maintenance and depreciation are lower than on any other type of mill.

**J. B. SEDBERRY, Inc. • 184 Hickory St. • Utica, N. Y.**

**J. B. SEDBERRY CO., 819 Exchange Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.**

**JAY BEE SALES CO. 446 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.  
311-312 Terminal Warehouse Bldg., Omaha, Neb.**





**T**HE finest grain elevator in the world and one of the largest, if not the largest, in the United States, has just been opened at Philadelphia by the Reading Railway System, through its subsidiary, the Philadelphia Grain Elevator Company.

This colossal new elevator, which embodies the best features of more than 200 plans, cost \$4,000,000 and has a capacity of 2,500,000 bushels. With it in operation, Philadelphia has the most modern and complete grain-shipping equipment of any port in the country and ranks among the first in grain-storage capacity.

There is a majestic beauty about this great new elevator, with its towering white bins that

have the effect of a classic Greek colonnade. It is located close to the Delaware River at the vast Port Richmond Terminal of the Reading.

A conveyor gallery bridge running across the railroad yards to a pier, connects the elevator with the world's shipping. Four large steamships and two barges may be berthed at this pier for simultaneous loading and endless belt conveyors carry grain to the ships at the rate of ninety thousand bushels an hour.

To expedite the unloading of cars of grain, two monster automatic grain-car unloaders unload eight carloads, or 20,000 bushels, in an hour. There are also grain-cleaning and separating machines and grain driers, as well as other apparatus which makes this giant plant the last word in modern grain-handling facilities.

Reading <sup>Railway</sup> System

Reading  
lines

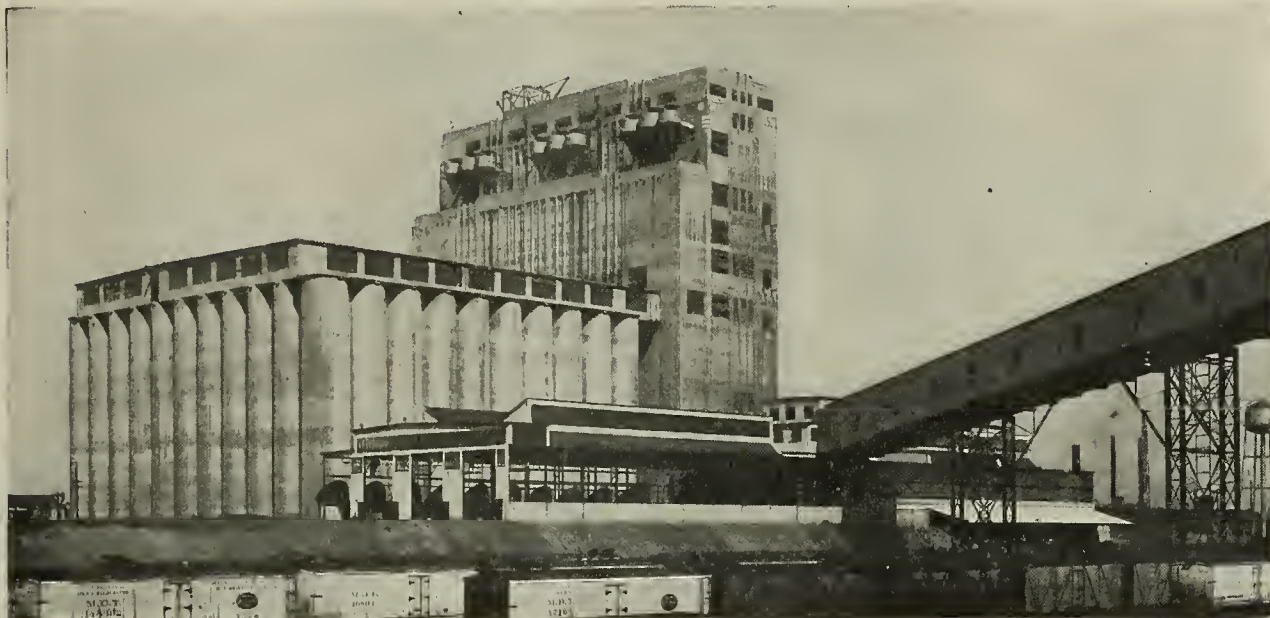


# WELLER

## GRAIN HANDLING EQUIPMENT

INSTALLED IN

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILWAY CO.'S ELEVATOR AT PHILADELPHIA, PENN.  
THE M. A. LONG CO.—ENGINEER & CONSTRUCTOR



Weller Machinery, sheet metal work and spouting are installed in the Port Richmond Elevator of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Co. It is built to handle vast quantities of grain at the highest speed.

Weller Equipment is made to give the maximum of service at the lowest possible cost for upkeep. It is made by men who know its application and the duties it is to perform—

*Quality is built into it.*

### Large or Small Elevators

contemplating new installations or replacing old equipment will find it to their advantage to investigate thoroughly the design and quality of the machinery we make.

### Competent Engineers

in our employ will be glad to assist the engineer or builder in selecting equipment best adapted to the requirements.



A few of the  
Weller Products

Apron Conveyors  
Belt Conveyors  
Drag Conveyors  
Mixing Conveyors  
Spiral Conveyors  
Bucket Elevators  
Elevator Buckets  
Elevator Boots  
Elevator Casing  
Elevator Heads  
Barrel Elevators  
Sack Elevators  
Elevator Spouts  
Loading Spouts  
Dock Spouts  
Truck Dumps  
Wagon Dumps  
Hoppers  
Power Shovels  
Car Pullers  
Rope Drives  
Pulleys  
Hangers  
Friction Clutches  
Chain  
Sprockets  
Etc.

# WELLER MFG. CO.

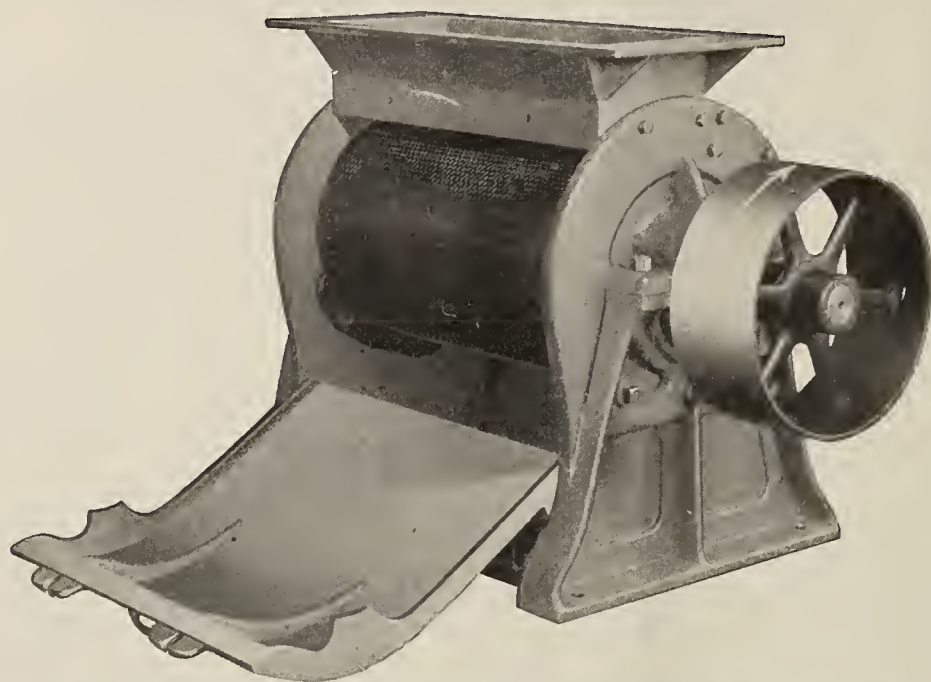
Main Office and Works—1856 N. Kostner Ave.

Chicago, Ill.





"Eureka" - "Invincible" Grain Cleaning Machinery



Showing "Open Door" Accessibility and Large Area One-Piece Screen on New "Eureka" No. 1-B Cutter

# STEEL-CUT CORN CAN NOW BE PRODUCED AT GREATER CAPACITIES WITH LESS POWER

The New Series of "Eureka" Corn Cutters enables you to make beautiful, Sales-inviting goods at greater capacities with no increase in power consumption and with a reduced percentage of by-product. Scientific placing of knives and more screen surface are prominent reasons for the phenomenal success of the new "Eurekas".

*Superior design is plainly shown in Series G Photos  
Ask for them!*

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Special Sales Agents: Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Canadian Representative: Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., Ltd., 50 Front St. E., Toronto, 2, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

## S. HOWES CO., Inc.

### INVINCIBLE GRAIN CLEANER CO. SILVER CREEK, N.Y.



"EUREKA" - "INVINCIBLE" GRAIN CLEANING MACHINERY

European Branch: 64 Mark Lane, London E. C. 3, England



# MODERNIZE WITH WEBSTER EQUIPMENT

TRANSFER GRAIN ELEVATOR  
GREENVILLE, NEW JERSEY

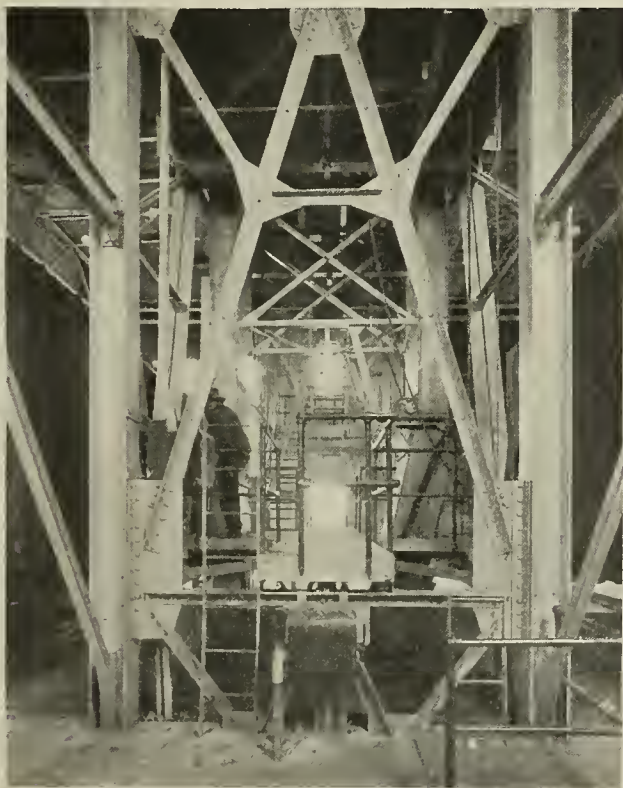
Built for  
THE NORTHERN CONTRACTING CO.  
Operated by  
WESTERN STEVEDORING COMPANY

Designed to transfer grain received in carload shipments over the Pennsylvania Railroad to barges for subsequent shipment into ocean going vessels.

Grain is received in cars on two parallel tracks running through the house and unloaded with two pairs of Clark-Beatty Power Shovels into track hoppers which discharge into elevator boot.

The track hoppers each have a capacity of one carload. Capacity of elevator is 15,000 bushels of grain per hour.

A Webster double drum car puller is located in the basement and is used to pull loaded cars into the elevators. The entire plant was designed and engineered by The Webster Mfg. Company.



Installations like this are an indication of our ability to meet modern requirements in design, manufacture and operation.

Webster designs and builds all types of grain handling machinery including belt conveyors, trippers, elevators, screw conveyors, dock spouts, distributing spouts, marine legs, power shovels, car pullers, etc.

This organization—with over fifty years of experience in designing and building suitable grain handling and market engineering skill and resourcefulness—is at your service.

We Make

Equipment for the Large and Small Elevator  
Feed Mills, Flour Mills, Cereal Plants, etc.

THE WEBSTER MFG. COMPANY  
1856 N. Kostner Ave.  
CHICAGO

# WEBSTER

For Prices on

## GRAIN HANDLING EQUIPMENT





# FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO

*Statement of Condition at Close of Business December 31, 1927*

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts .....	\$237,103,600.56	Capital Stock paid in .....	\$ 15,000,000.00
United States Bonds and U. S. Certificates .....	4,014,097.67	Surplus Fund .....	15,000,000.00
U. S. Bonds to Secure Postal Savings Deposits .....	780,000.00	Other Undivided Profits .....	5,043,360.17
U. S. Bonds to Secure U. S. Deposits .....	700,000.00	Discount Collected but not Earned .....	1,229,210.14
Other Bonds and Securities (market value) .....	5,872,803.00	Dividends Declared but Unpaid .....	822,585.50
Real Estate (Bank Building) .....	4,436,043.46	Reserved for Taxes .....	2,029,326.86
Federal Reserve Bank Stock .....	900,000.00	Liability Account of Acceptances .....	6,189,448.01
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances .....	5,006,654.49	Bills Payable and Rediscunts .....	8,850,907.26
CASH RESOURCES		Time Certificates of Deposit .....	\$ 1,050,000.00
Due from Fed. Res. Bank .....	\$27,731,137.56	Time Deposits .....	26,711,865.87
Cash & Due from Banks .....	43,206,628.86	Demand Deposits .....	246,448,171.17
Other Assets .....	54,649.21		274,210,037.04
	\$329,805,614.81	Liabilities other than those above stated	1,430,739.83
			\$329,805,614.81
		Contingent Liabilities	under Commercial and Travellers Letters of Credit Guaranteed by Customers. \$6,507,467.39

# FIRST TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK

*Statement of Condition at Close of Business December 31, 1927*

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Bonds and Securities .....	\$ 46,955,219.62	Capital Stock .....	\$ 7,500,000.00
Time Loans and Discounts .....	50,890,848.82	Surplus Fund .....	7,500,000.00
Federal Reserve Bank Stock .....	450,000.00	Other Undivided Profits .....	5,231,420.40
Bank Premises (Equity) .....	3,209,336.32	Reserved for Interest and Taxes .....	1,944,800.10
Demand Loans .....	\$29,987,215.40	Bills Payable .....	2,550,000.00
Due from Fed. Res. Bank .....	5,599,698.02	Liability as Endorser on bills purchased and sold .....	4,234,890.35
Cash & Due from Banks .....	8,957,061.45	Time Deposits .....	\$95,148,795.92
Other Assets .....	339,706.59	Demand Deposits .....	21,362,395.24
	\$146,389,086.22	Liabilities other than those above stated	916,784.21
			\$146,389,086.22

Combined Capital, Surplus and Profits . . . \$ 55,274,780  
Combined Deposits . . . 390,721,228  
Combined Resources . . . 476,194,701

Frank O. Wetmore, Chairman  
Melvin A. Traylor, President

Dearborn, Monroe  
and Clark Streets



# MACDONALD ENGINEERING COMPANY

## CONSTRUCTING ENGINEERS

*Designers and Builders of*

**GRAIN ELEVATORS, FLOUR  
MILLS, WAREHOUSES, ETC.**

*We Have Specialized in*

**CONSTRUCTION IN THIS FIELD FOR  
MORE THAN 40 YEARS**

*Sketches and Estimates Gladly Furnished*

**MAIN OFFICE**

**53 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago**

**NEW YORK**

**SAN FRANCISCO**

**TORONTO**



CAPACITY 800,000 BUSHELS

## THOSE CONCERNED

Or even casually interested in concrete grain storages notice and usually comment on the accurate alignment, smooth walls, and clean cut appearance of

## POLK SYSTEM BINS

*We Design and Erect*

*Send us your inquiries.*

## POLK GENUNG POLK CO.

**FORT BRANCH**

**INDIANA**

ANNOUNCING **THE SUPERIOR** ANNOUNCING  
**HYATT ROLLER BEARING  
LINE SHAFT EQUIPMENT**  
AND  
**WESTERN  
SHELLERS AND CLEANERS**  
AT  
**REASONABLE PRICES**



**HYATT ROLLER BEARING  
PILLOW BLOCK**  
**ALL ROLLER BEARINGS FURNISHED  
WITH  
HARDENED STEEL INNER SLEEVES**

*Write for Circular with Complete Data*

**UNION IRON WORKS**  
**DECATUR, ILLINOIS**

## M. H. VAN DEN BERG

WHOLESALE MERCHANT AND DISTRIBUTOR

PROPRIETOR OF MONARCH BUCKWHEAT GRAIN CO.,  
CUMBERLAND SEED CO., OF CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND;  
MEMBER OF RAILROAD ADVISORY BOARD, PITTSBURGH  
REGION AND OF TOLEDO GRAIN AND SEED EXCHANGE  
TOLEDO, OHIO

ANNOUNCES

## THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ADDITIONAL OFFICES AND FACILITIES

**247-253 MORRIS STREET, TOLEDO, OHIO**

MODERN MACHINERY

RECLEANING, BULKING, GRADING WITH 25 YEARS  
EXPERIENCE AT YOUR SERVICE  
STORAGE, GENERAL DISTRIBUTING, IMPORT, EXPORT,  
CASH OR FUTURES

TRANSIT

"ARRANGEMENTS ON ALL RAILROADS THROUGH TOLEDO HAVE  
BEEN COMPLETED ON SEEDS, AFFORDING EVERY POSSIBLE ADVAN-  
TAGE AS A CENTRAL MARKET FOR THE SHIPPER AND BUYER TO  
MEET AND TRADE ON AN EQUAL FOOTING.

THIS MARKET PERMITS YOU TO MEET FLUCTUATIONS WITH THE  
LEAST RISK IN SPECULATION. THE TRANSIT ARRANGEMENT IN AD-  
DITION PERMITS RAPID LIQUIDATION, SPOT DELIVERY, ECONOMY IN  
DISTRIBUTION AND FLEXIBILITY IN TRADE GENERALLY."

## TRADE - TRANSIT - TOLEDO

(WRITE FOR DETAILS)

BROADEN YOUR BUSINESS - INCREASE YOUR VOLUME  
ALL GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS INCLUDING PEAS, BEANS  
AND SUNFLOWER  
ALL GRAINS, MILL FEEDS, MIXED FEEDS, COTTON SEED,  
LINSEED,  
ALFALFA MEALS AND CONCENTRATES





Manchester Ship Canal Elevator  
Manchester, England  
Capacity 1,500,000 Bushels  
Completed 1914



Buenos Aires Elevator Co.  
Buenos Aires, Argentina  
Capacity 750,000 Bushels  
Completed 1920



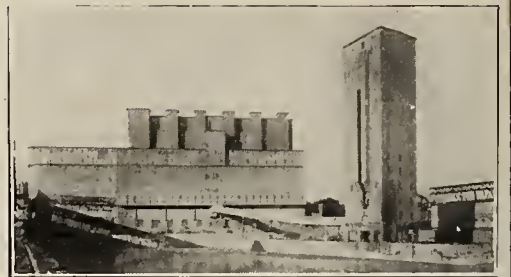
## John S. Metcalf Co. Grain Elevator Engineers



Chicago & North Western Railway Elevator  
South Chicago, Illinois  
Capacity 10,000,000 Bushels  
Completed 1920

### OFFICES:

Chicago, Illinois, - - - 111 W. Jackson Blvd.  
Montreal, Canada, - 434 St. Francois Xavier Street  
Sydney, Australia, - - - - - Pitt Street  
London, England - - 33 Henrietta St., Strand  
Vancouver, B. C. - - - 837 W. Hastings St.



Harbour Commissioners Elevator No. 2  
Montreal, Quebec  
Capacity 2,600,000 Bushels  
Completed 1912



Sydney Terminal Elevator  
Sydney, Australia  
Capacity 6,400,000 Bushels  
Completed 1921



## MONARCH

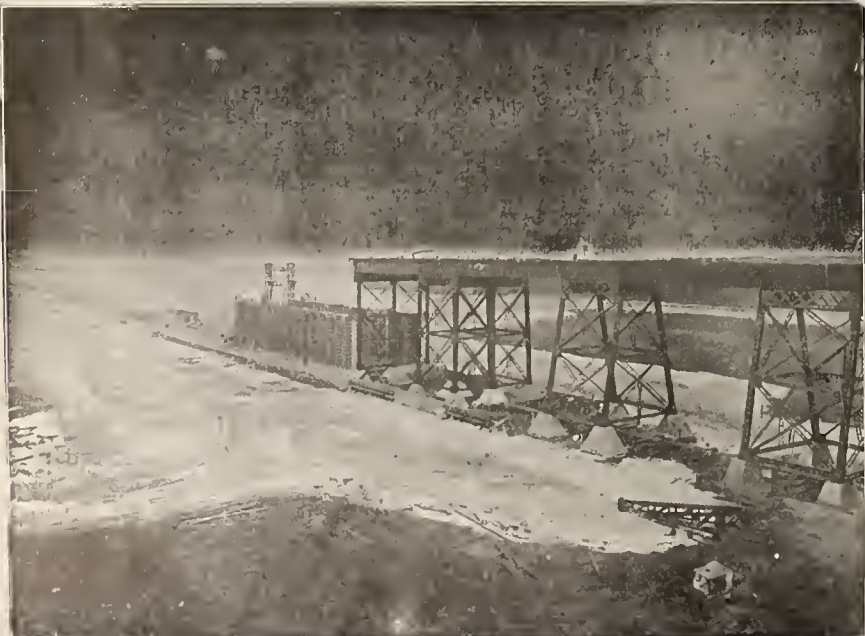
Built Elevators  
Assure You  
Economical Design  
First Class Work  
Efficient Operation  
and  
Satisfaction  
Let Us Submit  
Designs and Prices

One of the Modern Houses Which Has Made a Record  
for Rapid and Economical Handling  
CONCRETE CENTRAL, BUFFALO, 4,500,000 Bu.



MONARCH ENGINEERING CO.

BUFFALO, N. Y.



## The Barnett & Record Company GENERAL CONTRACTORS

Designers and Builders of

Grain Elevators, Flour Mills and Heavy Structures

Reinforced Concrete and Steel Ore Dock constructed at Superior, Wisconsin, for the Allouez Bay Dock Company. Entirely Fireproof.

Write for Designs and Estimates

OFFICES:

Minneapolis, Minn.

Duluth, Minn.

Fort William, Ontario



# A. E. BAXTER ENGINEERING COMPANY

ENGINEERS AND DESIGNERS

OF

FIREPROOF MILLING  
AND ELEVATOR PLANTS

903-933 Ellicott Square

BUFFALO, N. Y.

## ARE YOU WORRIED

about the condition of that grain in your bins?

Let us equip your storage with a

## Zeleny Thermometer System

to tell you the exact condition of  
the grain and cut out the worry

*Over 150 Elevators Equipped*

Write for Description

**ZELENY THERMOMETER COMPANY**

542 South Dearborn Street

Chicago



## JAMES STEWART CORPORATION

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

FISHER BUILDING — 343 S. DEARBORN ST.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

W. R. SINKS  
PRESIDENT

THOMAS D. BUDD  
VICE-PRESIDENT

## L. A. STINSON CO.

*Engineers and General Contractors*

ELEVATORS, MILLS AND WAREHOUSES  
COMPLETE

**332 So. La Salle Street Chicago, Ill.**

*General Overhauling and Improvements*

## 2,500,000-Bushel Terminal Grain Elevator

*Designed for*

The Philadelphia Grain Elevator Company

PORT RICHMOND

PHILADELPHIA

PENNSYLVANIA

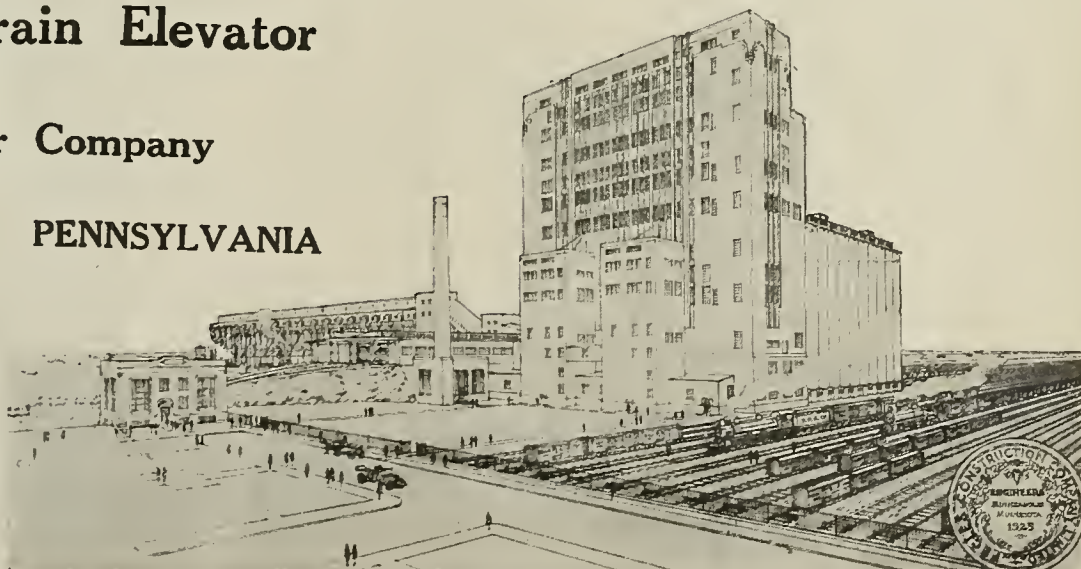
BY

**FEGLES CONSTRUCTION  
COMPANY, Ltd.**

*Engineers*

*Contractors*

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.  
FORT WILLIAM, ONT.





BALTIMORE & OHIO  
TERMINAL GRAIN  
ELEVATOR  
BALTIMORE, MD.

CONSTRUCTED BY

THE **M. A. Long** CO.

Engineers and Constructors  
Grain Elevator Department

806 POSTAL TELEGRAPH  
BUILDING  
CHICAGO, ILL.

Baltimore Office: Ten West Chase Street



*The Most Efficient Grain Handling  
Plant in the World*

*Capacity 3,800,000 Bushels*

## WELLER METAL PRODUCTS CO.

327 So. La Salle Street  
CHICAGO, ILL.

PLANT, HAMMOND, IND.

TELEPHONE WABASH 1638

BUCKETS, HOPPERS, LEG CASINGS  
SHEET METAL WORK  
AND  
CONVEYORS OF ALL KINDS

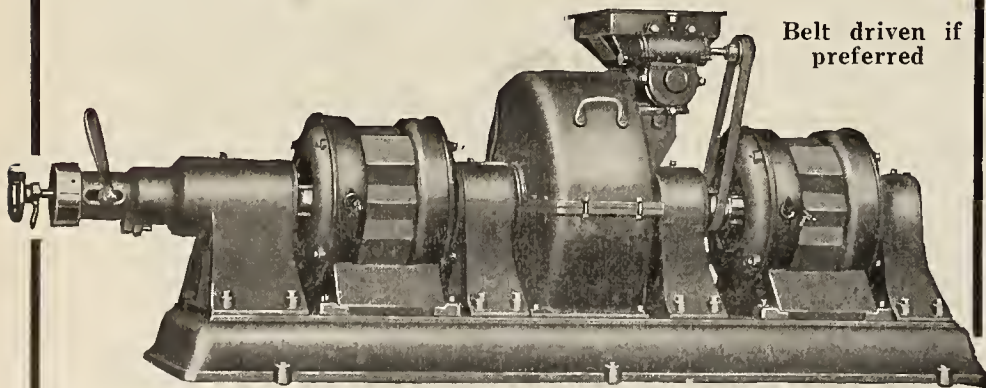
## JONES-HETTELSATER CONSTRUCTION CO.

Designers and Builders

MILL BUILDINGS :: ELEVATORS  
FEED PLANTS

708-9 Mutual Building, Kansas City, Mo.

## The Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill



Belt driven if  
preferred

**Rugged:** Monarch Strength and endurance is provided by the heavy all iron and steel construction, extra heavy bearings and compactness of design.

**Dependability:** Day after day under continuous usage on all kinds of feed grinding—assured by the trouble-free construction, the over-strength construction of every part.

**Grinds Fast and Uniform:** Large capacity and uniform grinding is made possible by the high speed construction and the special design of Monarch Grinding Plates.

**Low Cost Operation:** The complete ball bearing design, the fewness of wearing parts and the patented Monarch features insure maximum results with minimum cost.

*A Suggestion—Write for our special Catalog B-10*

**Sprout, Waldron & Co.**

1202 Sherman St., Muncy, Pa.

Chicago Office: 9 S. Clinton St. Kansas City Office: 612 New England Bldg. San Francisco Office: 726 Harrison St.



## Reliance Construction Company

Furnish Plans, Estimates and Build  
COUNTRY GRAIN ELEVATORS

Our long experience as a builder of elevators insures you an up-to-date house. Write today.

Board of Trade Building,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

## Burrell Engineering & Construction Co.

Designers of Grain Elevators' Flour  
Mills and Associated Buildings

513 West Jackson Boulevard

Chicago, Ill.

**The  
Genuine  
Humphrey  
Employees'  
Elevator**

**Saves Labor**

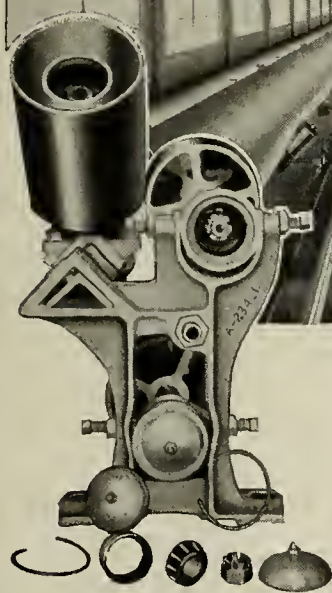
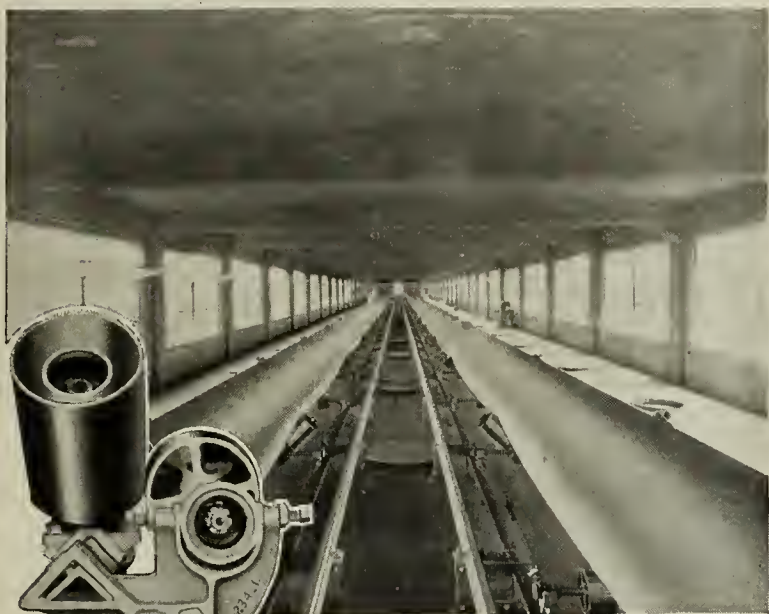
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That, in a nutshell, is the advantage of washing wheat.

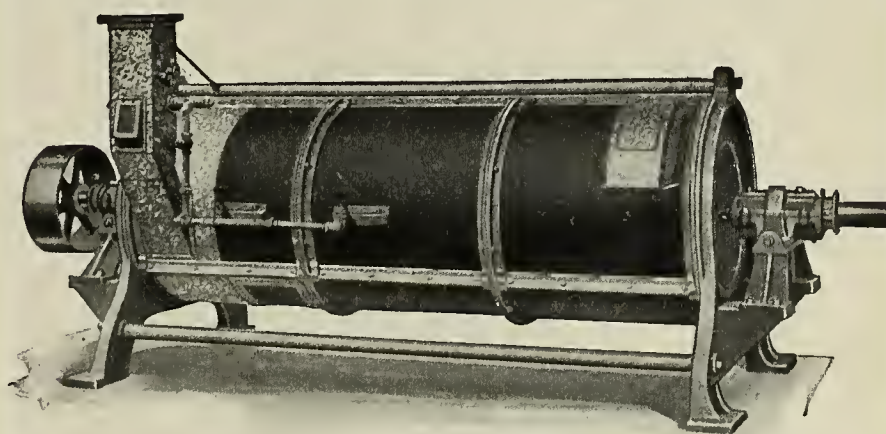
Reports from various sections of the country indicate that smutty wheat, during the past season has averaged well over 10 per cent of the total receipts.

The dockage on account of smut has been reported as ranging from 2 cents a bushel up to as much as 30 cents a bushel. The average has been over 6 cents a bushel.

What percentage of *your* wheat receipts are smutty? At how much dockage are you able to buy it? If you could transform it into *thoroughly clean* wheat at a cost of  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent a bushel, how much extra profit would you earn? Make this simple computation; and you will see the large possibilities from washing wheat *in your own business*.

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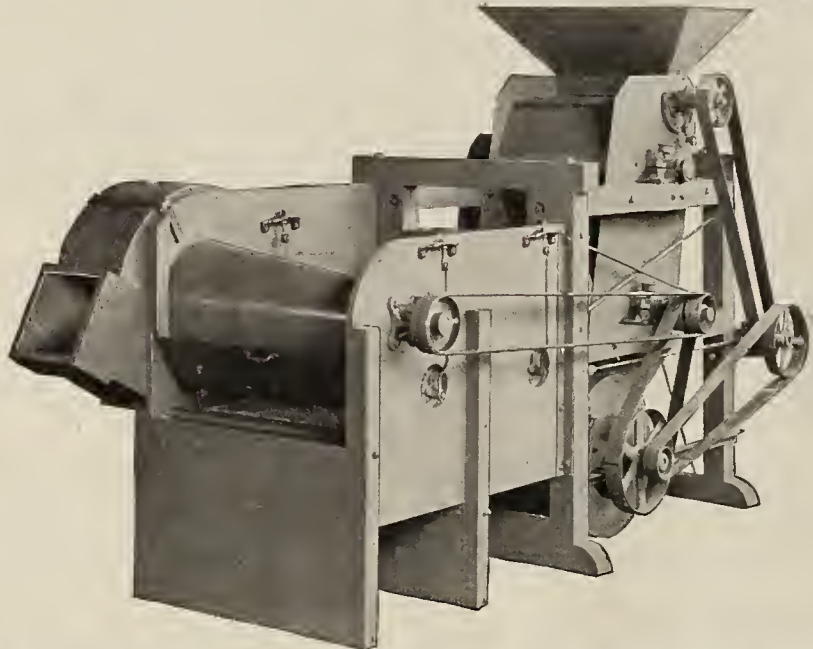


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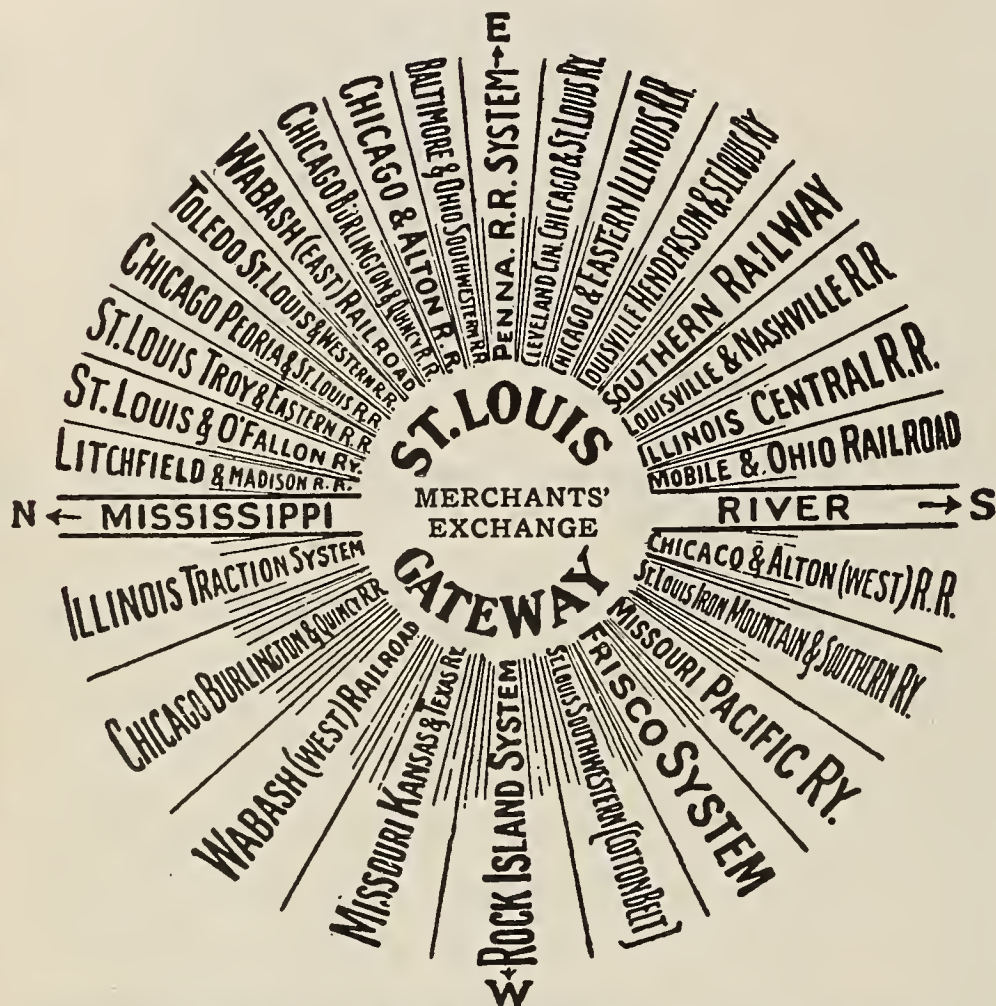
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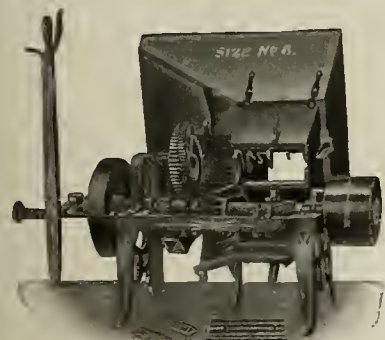
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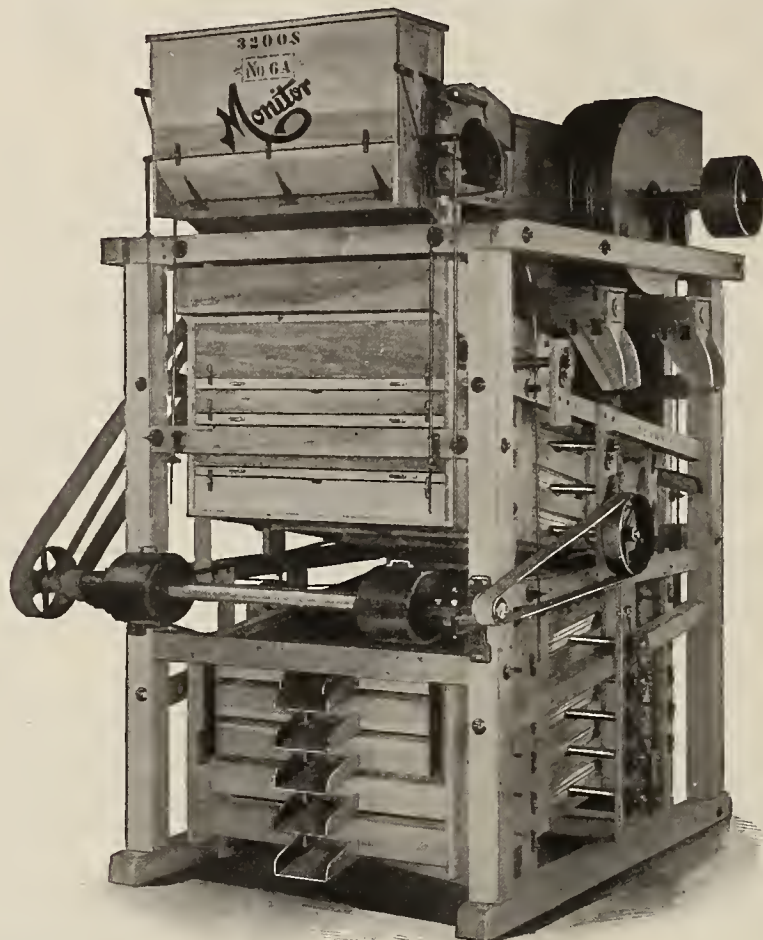
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Official paper of the Grain Dealers' National Association and of the Illinois Grain Dealers' Association.

Established in 1882.



Published on the fifteenth of each month by Mitchell Bros. Publishing Co., 431 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Subscription price, \$1.00 per year.  
English and Foreign subscription, \$1.75 per year.

Established in 1882.

VOL. XLVI

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, JANUARY 15, 1928

NO. 7

## A Modern Coast Defense Unit for Grain Exports

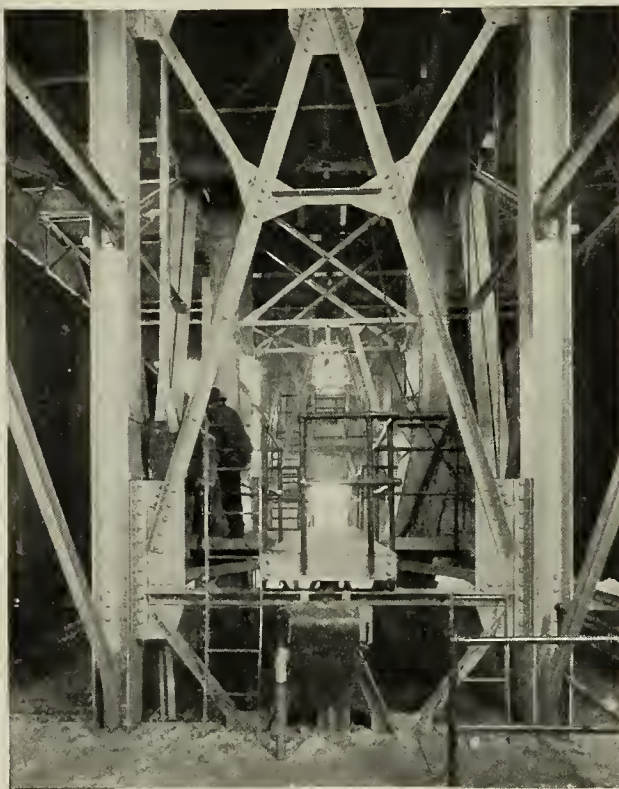
Jersey Transfer House Protects Shippers Against Time Loss in Transshipping Grain from Cars to Lighters Serving Ocean-Draft Vessels

UP THROUGH The Narrows slide freighters flying flags of a score of different nations. Escorting tugs toot with some self-importance. New York Bay patrol boats bend around them in clean arcs, sirens working. Grain-laden lighters work up cautiously to the sides of wheat, oats, and rye transports. Europe is being fed.

Waters of the Atlantic, or technically, of the bay, look as deep as the side of the docks as three miles out, but the saucer-shaped floor of the bay is unyielding, and the grain ships ride discreetly in the channel while their cargoes are relayed from such points as the Pennsylvania Railroad grain transfer elevator at Greenville, N. J., industrial suburb of Jersey City. The time of a vessel waiting to be loaded is reckoned in hundreds of dollars per day. Congestion of grain cars at ocean terminals can cost thousands per day. It is essential that the transfer house, linking land and sea, be a rapid-fire mechanism, capable of picking up and laying down grain parcels with a sustained speed. This is the service rendered by the new grain transfer elevator on the Jersey coast. Its capacity is 15,000 bushels per hour. During the first few months the Jersey house was taxed to the limit of this capacity by rail-borne export grain from the Middlewest.

Grain is received, as indicated in the illustrations, on two parallel tracks through the house, and unloaded by means of two pairs of Clark-Beatty Power Shovels into two track hoppers which discharge to the elevator boat. Each of these track hoppers has a capacity of one car-load. The elevator discharges into a small garner over the automatics, and these mechanisms are the core of the plant. Hand-operated fractional draft and full draft checking scale are combined with the automatic bulk grain scales. After being weighed, the grain is discharged to a small garner and from the garner to the dock spout which serves the barges. The dock spout is handled by means of a hand-operated winch with tackle blocks.

In one end of the basement is located a heavy double drum car puller to bring loaded cars into the elevator on either track, and two small outhaul drums (wire rope and hooks) for back haul. At the other end of the basement is located a light double drum car puller to move the empties from the elevator over either track, and two small inhaul drums for the back haul of hooks and wire ropes. From basement to top, the entire plant was designed and engineered by the Webster Manufacturing Company, of Chicago.



ABOVE: INTERIOR OF JERSEY TRANSFER ELEVATOR

The structural steel work involved and the machinery were manufactured in its plant at Tiffin, Ohio, and the erection was taken care of by the

experts in the Webster Erection Department.

All machinery in the Greenville grain transfer station is driven by induction type motors. There is an independent motor for each unit. Except for the drive to the elevator head which is transmission rope, all power is transmitted to the various units by chain drives. Positive starting and stopping operations are therefore possible at all times, and the power units supplied are of ample capacity to take care of the heavy loads received.

The proximity of this unique grain handling plant to the bay, involved a carefully designed foundation. The seep of water from the Atlantic, next door, however, is no threat, for the extra-heavy foundation is constructed of reinforced concrete, and provided with waterproofing of the membrane type. The piling and foundation were furnished in place by the owners, ready to receive the superstructure. Structural steel was used in the superstructure, and the sides sheathed with ingot iron in corrugated sheets. Floors and roof are of reinforced concrete, but over the latter area is a five-ply coal tar and pitch felt covering. Every structural detail of the building evidences the thoroughgoing work of designer. The house will endure indefinitely. Car openings are furnished with rolling steel Kinneair doors, and all other doors are of steel. All windows have steel sash, and are glazed with unbreakable wire glass.

Contract for the Greenville house was let to the well-known Chicago firm mentioned in the preceding account, through the Northern Contracting Company, and the house was placed in operation last summer in time to participate in funneling our export grain surplus into the holds of the world's grain navy.

The Western Stevedoring Company, operating this grain transfer house at Greenville, reports that the handling devices installed work perfectly, and because of this fact the Pennsylvania Railroad, according to the *Pennsylvania News*, has been permitted to participate in "a larger measure in the heavy movement of export grain through New York."

Grain men well acquainted with the grain commerce carried on at North Atlantic ports declare that in all probability there will be a large group of transfer houses such as the one here described, located at strategic points along the eastern seaboard. The problem of transferring grain from cars to ships at one time had but one solution: Elevators. Storage units are, of course, vital, but they are



GREENVILLE (N. J.) TRANSFER ELEVATOR OPERATED BY WESTERN STEVEDORING COMPANY



costly substitutes when a transfer, and not a storage service is desired. Storage space on the Greenville pier, for instance, would be just so much overhead charge in the peak grain movement months of the late summer and fall. The transfer house, on the other hand, performs all the elevating and weighing operations required, with no expensive space and empty bins to swallow the handling profit. The transfer house, obviously, is an elevator-phenomenon acceptable only along waterfronts. Its utility at present is largely restricted to the coast, but with the development of river grain traffic, stations for transfer undoubtedly will be needed to take the full burden of transfer service from riverside elevators.

The potential economy of a transfer house as a supplement to port storage is suggested by a report from Newport News. At this point, an export elevator, with rated capacity of 1,000,000 bushels, showed a turnover for three recent years of 62.8, 51, and 32.3, or an average of 48.7 times its total capacity passing through each year. The average turnover for a regular storage elevator is probably under 10. From the comparison it may be deduced that the export elevator was essentially a transfer house rather than a storage facility. The question then is inevitable as to whether a transfer house or elevator is the more economical when such a high rate of turnover is involved. H. A. Haring, author of "Warehousing," says: "At rate-breaking of bulk-transferring points, large elevators exist for transfer purposes. These should be regarded only as transportation facilities, being in service the exact equivalent of railroad sidings and switching locomotives. . . . The seaboard elevator is primarily not one for storage but for transfer."

This line of argument does not take into consideration the fact that there is a third function of the modern elevator which the transfer station cannot handle. Conditioning, clipping, sorting, drying, all require a system of bins and storage. Furthermore, in spite of high turnover rates, large elevators are necessary at northern lake and ocean ports to hold grain pending the opening of navigation. But for a purely transfer service, a station like the Greenville house is the ultimate, sensible means to the end.

## CORN COST STUDY PUSHED

Inability of the United States Tariff Commission to obtain original cost data in Argentina for comparison with domestic figures for the production of corn will not in any way delay the work of the commission. This was made clear following a complaint made by Representative Cyrenus Cole of Iowa that the objection of Argentina to the visit of American cost accountants seeking cost of production of corn in that country was hampering the work of the commission.

On the other hand, it was pointed out, since the methods being pursued by the commission in this case are confined to the taking of data from invoices, it would probably be possible to complete this work and present to the President the finding well in advance of the time that otherwise would be required with cost agents working in the Argentine production fields.

## URGES USE OF SHIPPERS' WEIGHT CARDS

At the annual meeting of the Terminal Grain Weighmasters National Association, held at Omaha, Neb., last autumn, the following resolution was passed:

Whereas, shippers' weight cards have proven of great benefit to weighmasters at terminal markets in checking the accuracy of their scales; be it hereby

Resolved: That H. L. Goemann, chairman of the Transportation Committee of the Grain Dealers National Association, be urged to bring the matter to the attention of that association and urge passage of a resolution by that body recommending that country shippers supply such cards with their shipments.

The terminal weighmasters have been working on this problem for several years. At their annual

meeting, held in Kansas City, Mo., in 1925, they passed a resolution on the subject. They followed this action two years later with the second resolution passed at their Omaha convention last October.

Mr. Goemann would like to secure the widest possible publicity to the work of the terminal weighmasters so as to minimize the troubles connected with the collection of claims for loss of weight in transit. If all shippers of grain will use the cards proposed for that purpose discrepancies in weight between shipping points and destinations may be easily traced and troubles largely avoided. Mr. Quist says that the cards have been of great assistance to shippers and weighmasters in Minnesota and there is no reason why the same condition cannot be obtained in other sections of the country.

P. P. Quist, state weighmaster at Minneapolis, Minn., and who is incidentally the president of the Terminal Grain Weighmasters National Association, explained in an address in Omaha how the weight cards have worked out in his territory. This article, entitled "Why Use Shippers' Weight Cards?" appeared on Page 305 of the November, 1927, AMERICAN GRAIN TRADE.

## MOBILE BIDS FOR HEAVIER GRAIN EXPORT TRADE

The first full cargo of grain went out from the port of Mobile, Ala., recently, when 7,500 tons of grain were run below the decks of a Japanese vessel bound for Antwerp. Grain in parcel lots has been exported from this point, of course, for many years. During 1926, American Merchant Marine ships of the Mobile Oceanic Line, carried 29,400 tons of grain to various ports in northern Europe.

The elevator at the Mobile & Ohio docks, however, never has handled the great volume which it might have if favorable rail rates were granted.



THE GULF PORTS NEAREST EUROPE

Within recent months two great granger railroads have made plans for entering Mobile. The Burlington already has continuous freight service to the Alabama port, while the Frisco's connections now are being rapidly built up over the trackage of the Alabama, Tennessee & Northern. There remains the battle of rates, but headway is being made, and even now the port is in a far more favorable position than it used to be for grain tonnage competition.

An addition to the grain elevator storage capacity now is under consideration, and the first of the new houses, when grain tariffs permit, probably will be operated by the Mobile & Ohio Railroad.

## ANTI-DUST RULES ISSUED

The American Engineering Standards Committee has approved as "American Standard" the regulations for the prevention of dust explosions in terminal grain elevators and feed mills as advanced by the National Fire Prevention Association. These codes were prepared by the N.F.P.A. committee on dust explosion hazards, David J. Price, chairman, and adopted by the association and the United States Department of Agriculture.

## THE DISHONEST BOOKKEEPER

By M. L. HAYWARD

The Monroe Bank held a draft on the grain merchant, the merchant filled out a check payable to the bank for the required amount, left it unsigned on his desk, forgot about the matter until the next morning, and the check could not be found.

"Must have got in the waste basket," the grain

man assured himself and made out a new check for the bank, and forgot about the missing one. A week later the merchant discharged his bookkeeper for general incompetence, and when he received his next monthly statement from the bank he noticed that the check in question has been charged twice.

"What does this mean?" the merchant demanded. The bank investigated, and ascertained that the bookkeeper had stolen the missing check, forged the grain man's signature, added "s" after the word "bank" and had cashed the check in a distant city under the name of "Monroe Banks," and, when the check came in, it had been paid and charged to the grain man's account.

"You know the law is that you can't charge a forged check to me, so you'll have to credit this back to my account," the merchant pointed out.

"That may be true, as a general proposition, but it doesn't hold when there's been any carelessness on your part," the bank urged.

"Where have I been careless?"

"In not reporting that there was a missing check, especially after you had to fire the bookkeeper."

The point came before the Pennsylvania Supreme Court in a case reported in 199, Pacific Reporter, 609, where the court ruled in the grain man's favor.

"The single question whether the grain merchant, on ascertaining that an unsigned check was missing, owed the bank the duty of reporting to it that fact. There is no contention that the bookkeeper had authority to sign the merchant's name to checks. Upon doing so he was guilty of a criminal act entirely outside of the line of his employment and duty," was the reasoning of the court.

## MACHINES AND PROHIBITION CUT GRAIN USE—JARDINE

The marked change which has taken place in the "food consumption habits of the American public," was emphasized by United States Secretary of Agriculture Jardine in an address at Oklahoma City, Okla., January 7. "This year," said the Secretary, "the consumption of grain is 23,000,000,000 pounds less than it was in the average year from 1910 to 1914. This represents the production of nearly 20,000,000 acres." The Secretary made no reference to increased grain exports or to the increase of population since 1914, which is offsetting the lower per capita rate of grain consumption. He did, however, admit that farm relief had been effected to some extent by the "marked increase" in the consumption of dairy products, vegetables, and fruits.

"The 25 per cent decrease in horses and mules," declared Secretary Jardine, "due to increased use of machinery, has cut grain consumption approximately 15,000,000,000 pounds. The remaining 8,000,000,000 pounds decrease in consumption of grain is accounted for largely by the use of this quantity for alcoholic drinks before the advent of national prohibition."

## CORN REDEEMS WHEAT LOSS

For nearly all of the important Kansas crops, except Winter wheat, the 1927 production was higher than in 1926. A decrease of almost \$50,000,000 on the wheat crop of 1927 compared with that of 1926 was more than offset by an increase of about \$73,000,000 in the value of this year's corn crop. One of the largest hay crops that Kansas has produced in many years actually shows a lower valuation than did the hay crop of 1926. Due to greatly increased production as compared with 1926 the value of kafir, milo and feterita grain totals much higher this year, but the unit values per bushel are lower. Of rough sorghum forage, hay and stover the state produced 2,572,000 tons more in 1927 than in 1926, but the gross value placed on this forage is only about \$1,000,000 more than in 1926.

An analysis of the inventory shows that in 1927 the average yield per acre for corn, oats, barley, rye, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, broomcorn, grain sorghums, and every variety of hay and forage was higher than in 1926. Wheat and flaxseed are about the only Kansas crops that show a lower yield in 1927 than in 1926.



# Casselton Elevator Serves Dakota Community

In Which the Traveler Returns to His Home Town to Find the Answer to Why People Who Want to Paint the Town Red Commence on the Elevator

By H. W. JEFFRIES

IF YOU should be traveling anywhere near the southeastern part of North Dakota you will probably see the elevator of the Casselton Elevator Company, for it stands out as prominently as the well known sore thumb. Only instead of being painted with iodine it is well finished in flat mill white which makes it all the more distinctive. My youthful memories of elevators led me to believe that for some mysterious reason all small country elevators had to be painted red and subsequent wanderings throughout the various grain belts of the country have not detracted much from that belief. And while I am on the subject of the color of country elevators I never did know until recently just why so many of them were attired in a barn colored red coat. The matter was mentioned to a friend of mine, a paint chemist, and he pointed out that red was one of the cheapest colors so that may be the answer.

Speaking of youthful memories, I grew up with the "old red elevator" as one of the familiar landmarks about the town of Casselton. That statement might lead you to think I was raised there. If you thought so you are correct—I was. This "red elevator" I mention was located a short distance down the tracks of the Northern Pacific Railroad from the site of the present white elevator. It



PLANT OF CASSELTON (N. D.) ELEVATOR COMPANY

occurs to me that if ever another one is built in this town it should be painted blue, thus completing a patriotic color scheme. This old red elevator was part of a chain of houses owned by the Occident flour people and was erected in 1874. I have fond recollections of numerous dealings with the various managers who came and went during the course of the years at this plant. My father was not a farmer but he did own a horse. This horse, Deacon by name, was not a fancy horse, just a plain steady and reliable horse but for all of that a high-stepper—he had the spring halts. Deacon, my brother and I used to go out after the threshing rigs had left a setting and gather the screenings which were left. Needless to say, this was in the days before efficiency and McNary-Haugenism had been invented. Our pickings were generally pretty good and after they had been put through a crude type of fanning mill drew a good price at the elevator. Plainly this was a case of reaping without sowing.

In 1920, the old red elevator was destroyed and the present one rose to take its place. George Bresnahan who had been manager of the old one

since 1915 remained in charge of the business. It is now owned by the W. C. Mitchell Company of Duluth and operated as the Casselton Elevator Company. They are grain commission people and as this is their only elevator property it was organized separately.

A condition exists here that is not found in many districts and that is in connection with the manner of transportation employed by the farmers in bringing their grain to market. Mr. Bresnahan says that fully 90 per cent of the grain brought in is hauled by horses, and not more than 10 per cent by motor truck. Lest anyone think this is due to a lack of activity on the part of motor truck salesmen I wish to say that I do not think the cause lies here. Rather I think it is due to the lack of good roads. Good trucks deserve good roads and when one leaves the main traveled highways in this state good roads are more scarce than motor trucks in this area. There is no question but the use of trucks will increase when hard, all weather roads become the rule and not the exception. Now that this state has established a gasoline tax it will be only a matter of time until tourists will look forward with pleasure instead of dread to entering its borders. The recent completion of United States Highway No. 10 which runs east to west through the center of the state is a mighty step in the proper direction.

The day of the 20 and 30 section farms in this part of the state is over and in their place are many more farms of lesser acreage. Even so, a large number of good sized farms still exist and the practice of many of these grain growers is not conducive to the promotion and expansion of the elevator business as viewed by the local operator. Many of them have established loading platforms within a short distance of their farms and ship their output directly to houses located in the large markets such as Duluth, Minneapolis or Chicago. Fully 60 per cent of the grain grown in this neighborhood goes to market in this way. The area from which the Casselton Elevator draws its grain is not large and has a comparatively short radius, not more than four miles.

This elevator has a storage capacity of 30,000 bushels and is divided into 15 bins. It was erected seven years ago. It is of crib construction and measures 28 by 33 feet and rises to a total height of 50 feet. It has two receiving legs and with both in operation it can handle grain at the rate of 3,000 bushels hourly. Its shipping capacity is the same. There is a cleaner which is used principally on flax, and this piece of equipment is supplemented by a Carter Disc Machine made by the Carter-Mayhew Company of Minneapolis. Other cleaning equipment includes a separator working on oats.

Electric power supplied by high tension lines originating near Fergus Falls, Minn., is used to drive the plant. The main power units are two electric motors of 10 horsepower each. Two other motors of one and one-half and three horsepower respectively are also in service. The two larger motors use belt drives, and the lesser ones are also equipped with belts. The unloading equipment is ample to take care of the incoming grain and for expediting carload receipts, a power shovel driving off a line shaft is used. On the wagon side of the plant a receiving leg goes to the dump platform. A Fairbanks Dump Scale serves to good advantage here. A semi-automatic is used for loading purposes and a 50-bushel hopper scale is located in the cupola. Fire protection is afforded through the use of the usual water buckets and chemical extinguishers. A torsion balance and a Brown-Duval Moisture Tester can be seen in a little room adjoining the office, which is filled with numerous samples

of grain. Strong-Scott supplied a Boyle Friction Clutch which is used between one of the 10 horsepower motors and the unloading machinery. All controls are conveniently placed on the work floor.

Sidelines form an important part of this firm's business and among the commodities handled are coal, wood, flour and feeds. The last named is of the Checkerboard manufacture, which can be seen by looking at the group picture accompanying this article. From left to right the elevator personnel is: Verne Bresnahan, a brother of the manager; Foster Smith; George Bresnahan, manager; and N. R. Lee, one of the Purina salesmen. Mr. Lee was engaged in figuring out ways and means of inducing feeders to buy more of the Ralston-Purina line when I called at the elevator. When I asked Mr. Bresnahan which of the sidelines handled was the best from the viewpoint of profits he gave first



LEFT TO RIGHT: VERNE BRESNAHAN; FOSTER SMITH; GEORGE BRESNAHAN, MANAGER; AND N. R. LEE

place to coal. Mr. Lee closed the interview by saying that while coal might be king it wouldn't be if the game of Purina Checkers was played properly. With that I moved.

## BOMBARDED ELEVATORS NOW IN GOOD REPAIR

The last of the repair work has been completed on the Odessa elevators which were seriously damaged during the bombardment of the Black Sea port by the Entente fleet 10 years ago. Much rebuilding was done in 1919, but the work was not finished until recently.

The elevators lie several miles west of Odessa in an industrial suburb fronting on the harbor. The Entente fleet was first sighted from the headhouses of the grain reservoirs, where sentries were on duty until the naval gunners found their range.

## THE LOST "LINE OF CREDIT"

By M. L. HAYWARD

The prospective grain merchant in interviewing his prospective banker.

"I'm going to start in the grain business, if I can get a \$5,000 line of credit," the grain man declared.

"Of course, you'd do all your banking with us," the president queries.

"Sure—I've got \$2,000 in cash, and I'll deposit that today," the grain man responds.

"We'll see that you have credit up to that amount," the president assures him, signs a written statement to that effect, the merchant starts in business, depending upon the credit, the bank advances \$2,000 and no more, and the grain man loses nearly that amount on account of not having the accommodation on which he had figured.

In a case like this, can the grain man sue the bank for damages for the actual loss sustained?

This point arose in a decision of the Supreme Court of Washington, reported in 209 Pacific Reporter, 1113, where the court ruled in favor of the grain man.



## Better Wheat Seed in the Southwest

### Facts and Figures That Indicate Good Seed is a Form of Crop Insurance That Can't Be Beaten

By H. M. BAINER, Director, Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association

**A**LL ALONG, the Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association has taken the stand that the crop produced will be no better than the seed sown. The old story, "Like begets like," is as true in the production of wheat as it is in livestock breeding or anything else.

#### GOOD SEED, A CROP INSURANCE

If poor seed is sown, the resulting crop cannot be the best no matter how good the soil, how well the seedbed has been prepared, or how favorable the weather conditions. Good strong seed will often produce a crop under adverse conditions when poor seed would fail. Good pure seed of an adapted variety, that is unmixed, free from weed seed, smut and rye, may be considered as the first insurance policy on the coming crop. The losses from ordinary seed, not only include lower yields and poorer quality, but the bad effect of smut, rye and mixed wheat, help to reduce the market value.

#### RECORDS FROM GOOD SEED

Through the use of better seed, it is safe to say that the wheat yield of the Southwest can be increased at least two bushels per acre. During the past few years, records have been compiled in the office of the Association of several hundred farmers in the Southwest who have tried out better seed wheat in comparison with their ordinary seed, on the same farms and under the same conditions. Records from over 300 such farmers show increases in yield, from the better seed over the ordinary seed, of three to 12 bushels per acre, with an average increase of 3.8 bushels per acre.

#### FARMERS CAN IMPROVE THE SEED THEY HAVE

While the Association has encouraged bringing in better seed and the use of certified seed, yet this is not always advisable or possible. But practically all seed can be greatly improved by running it through the fanning mill. Therefore the fanning mill has been pushed for cleaning, grading and eliminating weed seed.

#### ELIMINATING THE RYE MIXTURE

It is known that rye infestation comes from two sources—the seed sown and volunteer rye in the fields. In order to produce rye-free wheat, it is necessary to sow rye-free seed on rye-free fields. The Association has shown all along, that the best and only sure way to destroy volunteer rye is to plant the infested ground to cultivated crops, for a year or two, and see to it that no rye is allowed to mature. Then when the volunteer rye has been destroyed and rye-free seed has replaced the infested seed, the only future precaution necessary is to see that the seed remains clean and pure.

#### CLEANING UP THE SMUT

During the past few years, smut has caused more and more damage to Southwestern wheat. No branch of wheat improvement has been pushed harder by the Association than that of smut control. Smut hurts the farmer in two ways, it cuts down on the yield and it lowers the selling price. In the campaigns of control it has been shown that 10 cents worth of material and labor, treating the seed, will prevent 99 per cent of the smut. A few years ago practically no farmer would follow this advice but during the past year, records show that one-sixth of all the seed sown in the Southwest was treated for smut. Not all seed was smutty but this covered treatment of a large part of the seed that was smutty and the results have shown a decided decrease in the amount of smutty wheat coming on to the market during the past few months.

#### CO-OPERATION IN THE BETTER SEED WORK

In all of its seed wheat work of the past six years, the Association has had the hearty co-operation of the agricultural colleges, state boards of agriculture, crop improvement associations, railroads, county agents, agricultural journals and

newspapers in general; it has also been supported very loyally by the millers, grain dealers and elevator men of the Southwest. Through these agencies, the message of good seed has been brought in personal touch with hundreds of thousands of wheat farmers all over the Southwest. The most effective work, looking toward the encouragement of better seed wheat has been through the co-operation of several of these agencies in the operation of 14 wheat trains during the past six years, holding meetings at 416 places, with a total attendance of over 498,000, mostly farmers and their families.

#### THE KANSAS WHEAT BELT PROGRAM

Two years ago, what is known as the Five-Year Wheat Belt Program was organized in Kansas. This is sponsored by the extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural College in co-operation with the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Kansas Crop Improvement Association, the Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association, the Santa Fe and Rock Island railroads and other agencies.

In this program, a well organized plan of work was agreed upon and two years of splendid work has been completed, and it is agreed by all co-operating agencies that the program must be continued for at least three more years. One of the main features of this plan is that of pushing for better seed, looking out for rye, smut, weed seed and mixed seed.

#### SPECIAL SEED WHEAT CAMPAIGNS

Each year, the association has put on special seed wheat campaigns. In these we have encouraged millers, grain dealers and elevator men to co-operate, as far as possible, with their local farmers. Much of the seed has been handled on an exchange basis under which the farmer has been able to bring in a load of his wheat and exchange it for a load of the better seed. Usually the exchange has been made on an even basis and the miller or grain

dealer has absorbed the difference in value. Frequently the difference in value has been too much to absorb and in the trade the farmer has been required to pay the difference of a few cents a bushel. This method has been very popular and large amounts of seed have been handled that would not have been handled under any other plan.

The exchange plan of the association has been in operation for six years, but during the past three years much additional seed has been bought and sold through the work of the agricultural colleges in co-operation with the Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association, the Crop Improvement Association, county agents and other agencies. In Kansas, the Five-year Wheat Belt Program has been a great influence for the use of more seed of better quality, this is also true of the wheat festival train movement. Following is a record of the number of bushels of better seed known to have changed hands in these campaigns each year:

In 1922	.....	225,000	bushels
1923	.....	107,000	bushels
1924	.....	50,000	bushels
1925	.....	408,000	bushels
1926	.....	643,000	bushels
1927	.....	764,000	bushels

Total for six years.....2,197,000 bushels

#### THE 1927 CAMPAIGN

This has been a record year for better seed wheat distribution in the Southwest. The record output, 764,000 bushels, the amount that changed hands in 1927, is exactly twice the total amount exchanged in the three campaigns of 1922, 1923 and 1924.

While the amount of seed that changed hands may not appear large, as compared to the total amount of seed sown, yet it counts for more than it may seem. It must be remembered that the new seed, secured in one year, will remain good for several years, if it is well taken care of. Besides, when one farmer secures good seed and his neighbors see the results, they at once arrange to get a supply from him for their next crop. Much exchanging of this kind is going on all the time so the good seed distributed through these campaigns has a more far-reaching effect than is possible to show through records. It is safe to say that the records shown, cover less than half the amount that actually changed hands.

## Hints for the Elevator Millwright

### "Big Bill" Davis Spends Some Time Helping a Neighboring Elevator Owner's Engineer with Some Boiler Room Problems

By JAMES F. HOBART

**A**N HOUR'S auto-riding landed "Big Bill" Davis at the Smith Elevator, where he found all hands and the cook, including the village blacksmith, congregated in the boiler room, where the engineer and the village smith were busily grinding diamond point cold chisels preparatory to "cutting out" a piece of fire-sheet which for a space of about six inches in diameter, had "bulged down" about an inch and a half.

"Hold on!" said Mr. Davis as he borrowed overalls and jacket from the elevator engineer. "Perhaps it will not be necessary to cut out that bulge—no," he continued. "It is not cracked and that shell plate is just as strong as it ever was."

"But, isn't such a bulge dangerous?"

"Not directly, Mr. Smith. As I said, the shell plate is not cracked or burned in anyway, is as strong as it ever was and you are perfectly safe in operating the boiler in its present condition. There is, however, the added risk that another batch of dirt may collect above the bulge which will be more easily overheated again should cake mud keep water away from the steel and a second heating might cause the steel to crack or burn to a dangerous point."

"Then, Mr. Davis, will it not be well to cut out the sagged-down plate and put on a good, well-riveted patch?"

"No, I certainly would not advise cutting the bulge out. Do so, put on a patch, and there you have an 'all the time' pocket which will be found worse than the saucer-shaped bulge. It will be hard to keep dirt out of the shallow, but square-

edged patch pocket, and furthermore, the edges of the patch and the rivet-heads will be forever in danger of becoming overheated and being burned away."

"But, Mr. Davis, I do not like the idea of operating a boiler which may develop a dangerous defect at any minute. What can be done to prevent such a happening?"

#### FORGING OUT THE BULGE

Mr. Davis advised that the bulged plate be heated and forged back to place. Mr. Smith agreed, saying that this would be very desirable, whereupon Mr. Davis asked him to borrow several gasoline or kerosene blow-torches, three, if possible, which, in addition to one possessed by the blacksmith, would be plenty.

A couple of men were set to hunting some of the toughest, hardest wood to be found around the premises—levying upon a neighbor's wood-pile for the purpose. Half a dozen chunks, about 11 or 12 inches long and up to six inches in diameter were sawed square upon each end and bored in the middle, and fitted with sledge hammer handles. Only two of the mauls, or "wooden sledges" thus improvised, could be used at the same time, but "Big Bill" knew from experience that such tools soon split to pieces, so he provided a plentiful reserve.

While the things mentioned above were being carried along, the furnace grates were removed and a heavy blocking built from the bottom of the ashpit, up to a level which would just permit a jack-screw being slipped between the blocking and



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the bulge upon the boiler sheet. The blocking was so arranged that the jack-screw stood radially with the boiler when underneath the bulge. That is, were the bulge to be to one side more or less, the blocking would be correspondingly tilted, so the jack-screw would point exactly toward the center of the boiler.

The above mentioned blocking was made long enough that the jackscrew could be slid along out of the way when necessary. Then a little "salamander" was built, some charcoal was hunted up. The "salamander" consisted of a piece of plank about 16 inches square. A cleat was nailed around all four edges, projecting about one inch on one side of the board, which was laid flat and covered with sand to the top edge of the clears. The sand was covered with brick, laid flatwise, and upon the pavement thus formed, four bricks were placed on edge in the form of a little square and the space between the "up-edgewise" bricks, was filled with charcoal, the larger pieces being broken up. The side bricks were slipped past each other until the charcoal space was about the size of the bulge. Then the salamander was placed upon a box—on the blocking—which had been made just big enough to bring the charcoal-retaining bricks within an inch and a half of the boiler shell, on either side of the bulge. When the jack-screw was adjusted upon the built-up blocking, a small set-collar—for about a 1½-inch shaft, was laid on top on the regular cap of the jack-screw, the set-collar was to bear against the bulge, or the cap proper, and not touching the bulge.

When the salamander, filled with charcoal, was placed under the bulge, the set-collar cap was placed on top of the charcoal so as to become red hot, so, that later, when the jack-screw was placed under the bulge, the set-collar cap would be red hot and prevent the chilling action of the cold jack-

screw cap. A pair of tongs were provided with which to handle the red-hot set-collar.

While the salamander was being placed in position, the four blow torches were filled, pumped up, and started to working. When all was ready, a blow-torch was applied from each of the four sides of the salamander, the blast being directed over the top of a brick and directly against the sloping side of the bulge. The blast, upon striking against the sloping side of the bulge, was deflected downward into the charcoal, which in a very few seconds became blazing, and white hot, and very soon, the bulge began to show a red tinge and was brought to a bright red in a very few minutes.

During the very few minutes required to heat the bulge, Mr. Davis had been instructing the men, and at the instant when the dull red of the heated bulge began to turn to a bright red, Mr. Davis said, "Now," and the salamander was slid to one side, the jack-screw pulled into position, the red hot set-collar put on top of the jack-screw, pushed under the bulge and screwed tight by Mr. Davis himself, while two other men crowded into the ash pit and set to with the wooden mauls under Davis's direction. They worked fast, for seconds were precious and the work must be finished while the plate was still hot.

As the jack-screw pressed the middle of the bulge steadily upwards, the maul-men kept the plate driven up all around where it was pressed upward by the jack-screw. Mr. Davis was careful not to press the sheet up too far. He stopped while it was still about 3/16 inch from being level with the rest of the shell. "That", said he, "is for contraction. The plate is hot, where the bulge was, and if it was not left 'crowning,' there would be trouble when the sheet cooled and there would be a spot there under tremendous local tension, which might cause the sheet to crack, in its efforts to

equalize the tension." By leaving the sheet with a slight swell where heated, there is material available for supplying the shrinkage when the sheet cooled. Happily, the shrinkage estimate proved correct and after the sheet had fully cooled, it was as smooth and as round as any other part of the boiler shell.

## REPLACING A BACK ARCH

"What is all that junk on top of the boiler for?" asked Big Bill, pointing to a couple of old grate bars, the ends of which projected past the rear end of the boiler setting.

"The back arch burned out," said Mr. Smith, "and we have never been able yet to find any castings and special fire brick to make a new arch with, so we covered the hole with old iron and dirt the best we could."

"Why don't you make a new arch out of those?" asked Davis, pointing at a big pile of fire bricks, neatly stacked in a corner of the boiler house. "Those bricks, or some of them, a couple of pieces of that four-inch angle steel which I see with the grate bars on top of the boiler—these and some ¾-inch rods and nuts, will make a good enough back arch for any steam boiler."

"I have plenty of ¾-inch black steel rods," said the blacksmith, "and I can get all the nuts needed."

"I don't know how an arch for a back combustion chamber can be made out of junk and fire bricks, but if 'Big Bill' Davis says he can do it, then, the job is as good as finished!"

"All right, Mr. Smith, I'll do it. Meanwhile, will you get out your auto, take a trip around among the garages and auto wreckers and pick up some stout coiled springs? We shall need eight of them, each three or four inches long, large enough to slip over a ¾-inch rod and the wire the spring is made of must be nearly a quarter inch in diameter. The springs must be stiff."

## FRISBY, HORSES' FRIEND, HAS FARM RELIEF SOLUTION

By MISTER FRISBY\*  
Congressman-at-Large

Washington, D. C., Jan. 15.—I have sat back with amusement while others make their feeble efforts to help the farmer. Now I feel it is time for me to step forward and settle the farm problem once and for all. Let me state it thus:

Q. What are farms for?

A. To raise grain and hay.

Q. Why grow grain and hay?

A. To feed horses.

Q. What governs prices?

A. Supply and demand.

Q. If everybody uses autos and nobody uses horses, what happens?

A. No demand for grain and hay; prices drop.

Q. What is the solution?

A. Everybody sell his auto and buy a horse.

Why, the whole thing is as simple as it can be; anyone with horse sense can appreciate the Frisby plan.

I am now preparing some rapid-fire legislation to eliminate the automobile and make the nation think in terms of horses. Just as Lindbergh is striving to make the nation "air-conscious" I will make the nation "horse-conscious."

I propose to make a nonstop horseback ride from New York to Guatemala. Follow me closely because you are doubtless listening to the next President of these here now United States.

\*From Cook's Column, Chicago Herald and Examiner.

## NABOB

The Ohio Experiment Station has added another wheat variety to its list of Trumbull, Fulhio and Gladden, the latest addition to be known as Nabob. It is a pure line variety and has proved of superior quality, prolific, and resistant to smut disease.

The station selected this from the Nigger variety in 1918 and heretofore has designated it merely by number, Ohio 18947. The wheat attracted attention because of the fine quality of grain, being more plump and clear than the parent variety. The average test weight per bushel as threshed was

60.6 pounds, one pound more than the Nigger. It has also proved to be 50 per cent less susceptible to smut or bunt than the parent variety in artificial inoculation tests with smut spores.

Nabob averaged 39.8 bushels per acre in 11 tests at four places in the state. This was 4.2 bushels more than Nigger, 2.4 more than Trumbull and 1 bushel more than Fulhio with which it was compared. Nabob averaged 94.6 pounds of straw per bushel of grain, or nearly eight pounds less than Nigger.

## THREE MICHIGAN ELEVATORS

By C. HYDE

Along the Michigan Central Railroad, in Eaton County, are three small elevators owned and built by the Belden Company, of Charlotte, Mich. They are similar in size and make, although the Char-



BELDEN COMPANY'S ONANDAGO PLANT

lotte building is larger, being at a junction of two railroads, the Central and the Lansing line. The Grand River touches all these towns.

The Onandago Elevator is the most recently built, and is a four-story frame construction. There are 12 tanks or bins, holding 15,000 bushels, and the receiving capacity is 15,000. There is one clip-

per in the grain cleaner department. Gasoline engine power is used, with about 12 horsepower. Belt drive is used, there being three conveyors, one about 60 feet, one 80, the other shorter.

They use hopper scales, two in number. Fire protection is chemical and water. They handle grain, beans and feed, besides lumber and coal.



EATON RAPIDS, (MICH.), PLANT OF THE BELDEN COMPANY

The total number of bushels handled in a year is from 20,000 to 25,000, which is a good business for a country elevator of the size of these plants.

## FEDERAL BANKS TO FOSTER WESTERN POOL

The wheat pool organization Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, and Oklahoma which will seek to control the Winter wheat situation, will be financed in its grain marketing activities by the Federal intermediate credit banks, according to S. R. McKelvie, ex-governor of Nebraska.

Farmers in the pool, therefore, will not be required to buy stock or advance money to carry on the business. About 65 per cent of the market price will be furnished the grower at the time of delivery.



## Minneapolis Adds to Chamber

Building Developments of the Chamber of Commerce Mark the Growth of the Grain and Milling Industries in the Northwest

By ALBERT W. MORSE

**E**RECTION of the new building, which The Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis has undertaken to build on the ground now occupied by the original Chamber, will mark the completion of the fourth building constructed by the organization since it was founded 46 years ago.

Specifications as approved by the Chamber call for a seven-story structure built on a foundation which will be strong enough to carry three additional floors. Construction is to be fireproof, and modern in every particular. It is to be at the corner of Fourth Avenue, South and Third Street, and connected by galleries on the fourth and fifth floors, in the manner used in the past with the "old Chamber", with the main building, which is on the corner of Fourth Avenue, South and Fourth Street. The exterior of the lower half of the first story is to be faced with polished dark granite. Bedford cut stone will be on the exterior of the upper half of the first story, the entire second story, and all of the seventh, with the third, fourth, fifth and sixth stories finished with dark, ornamental face brick to harmonize with the present main building.

The Chamber was organized largely through the efforts of Colonel George D. Rogers, who came to Minneapolis in 1873 from Calmar, Iowa, where he had been in the business of buying and shipping grain. Colonel Rogers was the first secretary of the Chamber, from 1881 to 1882, and he later returned to that position, going back in 1893 under the presidency of Charles A. Pillsbury and continuing until 1905, when he became general counsel.

Organization of the Chamber was effected in October, 1881, the year of the completion of the large Pillsbury "A" Mill, when a few men gathered in a room 10 feet square, just above the Security Bank of Minnesota, and Hugh B. Harrison, an officer of the bank, was the first president of the Chamber.

Temporary headquarters were in the basement of the building at Hennepin Avenue and Third Street and the first meeting since the adoption of the charter was held there on November 15, 1881, when the names of 21 new members were added to the roll. Subsequently quarters were secured on the third floor of the Johnson, Smith & Harrison Building at First Avenue, South and Third Street, and later on the first floor of that building.

The Chamber prospered, and the members decided to erect a building which would be peculiarly adapted to their requirements, so on April 5, 1882, about six months after the adoption of the charter, a committee was appointed to find a building site. The corner of Fourth Avenue, South and Third Street was chosen, and the Chamber occupied its first exchange room in 1884. The erection of this \$200,000 building was regarded by some as a hazardous venture for a newly organized Chamber with an undeveloped market, in a young community. But before 10 years had elapsed the need for another building was felt, and the main 10-story Chamber thus came into being in 1902 at a cost of \$800,000. The 12-story annex came next, and was completed in 1911 at a cost of \$200,000.

With the completion of the new building, the assessed true and full valuation of the three buildings and the five lots upon which they will stand will be close to \$2,000,000. The cost of the new building will be \$700,000, and it is to be financed by an issue of 22-year bonds, serial and progressive, bearing 4½ per cent interest. The "old Chamber" is scheduled to be removed from the premises by February 16, 1928, and the new building completed by the middle of August. It has already been fully leased for five years.

George Alfred Pillsbury, who was president of the Chamber during the years 1883-1884 and 1884-1885, held that office at the time of the construction of the new building. The father of John, Charles Alfred Pillsbury, was president of the

Chamber during the years 1892-1893 and 1893-1894. Charles A. Pillsbury was regarded for years as the leader of the world in the industry of grain milling.

It took considerable effort to bring the grain trade in Minneapolis together for the organization of the Chamber, but once this was accomplished the exchange progressed rapidly, and its value to the grain trade was reflected in the development of the Minneapolis market. It is interesting to note that wheat shipments from Minneapolis during the 11 years preceding the organization of the Chamber ranged from 209,600 bushels in 1870 to 133,600 bushels in 1880, showing a marked decline, although receipts were more than doubled during that period. The second year of the Chamber's organization, in 1882, shipments amounted to 2,105,000 of the "old Chamber", and now John Sargent Pillsbury, his grandson, is president during the 100,000 bushels, and Secretary John G. McHugh states



in his annual report for 1926 that wheat shipments during that year amounted to 39,530,350 bushels, while in 1927 shipments were 46,745,140.

In 1879 Minneapolis stood ninth on the list of the 10 largest primary wheat markets in the country. In 1881 Minneapolis was in third place, and in 1885 it took the lead, the position which it has since maintained.

Early in its history the purposes of the Chamber were outlined as follows: "To facilitate the buying and selling of all products, to inculcate principles of justice and equity in trade, to facilitate speedy adjustments of business disputes, to acquire and disseminate valuable commercial information, and, generally, to secure to its members the benefits of co-operation in the furtherance of their legitimate business pursuits, and to advance the general prosperity and business interests of the city in Minneapolis."

### GRAIN DATA FROM PIERRE, SOUTH DAKOTA

What the country shipper did not take of South Dakota's 142,000,000-bushel corn crop last year, has been or is being fed to 2,500,000 pigs in that state. Other grains and cereals raised in the state brought the total grain crop value up to \$241,336,500. South

Dakota corn is valued at \$100,000,000 for the past season, and the 46,000,000-bushel wheat crop is valued at \$1.25 per bushel by the authorities at Pierre. It is claimed that 30 cents per bushel has been added to the market price of corn used for stock fattening. The average price for corn was about 70 cents per bushel in 1927.

Secretary of Agriculture Crill lists the barley crop as over 34,500,000 bushels and the oats return as about 83,000,000 bushels. Acre yields were: Barley, 30; oats, 31X; spelt, 36; flax, 15; rye, 23; corn, 30 bushels per acre.

### DEATH FOR GRAIN GRAFT IN RUSSIA

For taking advantage of official grain crop figures entrusted to them in advance of general release, Director Poliakov, head of the grain department in the Soviet bank at Moscow, his assistant, and two other grain men have been sentenced to die by the high court of the Union of Socialistic Soviet Republics. An Associated Press item from Moscow, U. S. S. R., states that "a merchant named Peretz and a middleman named Rakovschik were sentenced to death and seven others sentenced to im-

prisonment," the first week of this month. An appeal from the decision may be made.

Poliakov and his assistant, Telesnin, were convicted with giving secret information to the merchants and selling them grain on more favorable terms than were extended to the official Soviet buyers. The sentences are scheduled to be effective in the near future.

### THE FIRST 1400 YEARS ARE THE HARDEST

The grain merchant has been badgered by political fakirs in practically all ages. The agitation which goes on today and causes honest men to acquire premature gray hair is nothing new. And if you doubt it, read this, which is clipped from "The Secret History of Procopius," a Greek authority of 1400 years ago, and which has been translated by Richard Atwater and published by Pascal Covici, Inc.:

"Most of the great stores of grain that had been kept in Constantinople had rotted; but he (Justinian) forced each of the cities of the East to buy what was not fit for human consumption; and he made them pay not what was the usual price for the best grain; but a still higher rate; so that the purchasers who had thrown away large sums of



money, buying at such extravagant prices, had then to throw the rotten grain into the sea or down the sewers. Then the grain that was still sound and wholesome, of which there was great abundance, he decided to sell to the cities that were in danger of famine. In this way he made twice the money which the public collectors had formerly taken by the sale of this grain.

"The next year, however, the harvests were not so ample, and the grain transports arrived at Constantinople with less than the necessary supply.

facilities of their own, and not all of this select a large quantity of grain in Bythinia, Phrygia, and Thrace. So the inhabitants of these regions were forced to the heavy task of bringing their harvests down to the seacoast and to transport it at considerable peril to Constantinople, where they received a miserably small price. So great indeed were their losses, that they would have been glad to give their grain outright to the State and pay a fine for that privilege. This is the grievous burden of the Flanley Grain Company was put in operation.

## Missouri Valley Grain Flows into Modern Plant at Council Bluffs

Country Run Grain Gets Speedy and Efficient Handling in Terminal House Across River from Omaha

A 250,000-BUSHEL elevator at Council Bluffs, Iowa, is one of the major links in the chain of grain trade service stations established by the Flanley Grain Company. The head office of this firm is in Sioux City, Iowa, and the terminal elevator there has a larger grain handling capacity than the Bluffs house, but in the record Nebraska crop year just ended, the Flanley elevator across the Missouri River from Omaha, has turned over a volume which many a larger house in less favored areas might envy.

The Flanley Grain Company, headed by its president, Charles C. Flanley, has operated for the past 15 years in the Sioux City and Omaha markets. The concern has grown with these markets and now has offices in Mitchell, S. D., and Cedar Rapids, Iowa, as well as in Omaha and Sioux City where the company holds grain exchange memberships. J. E. Cathcart is treasurer of the company. Earl Triplett, secretary, is manager of the Flanley office in Omaha.

Three famous granger roads, whose rails were originally laid by the grace of grain and Government land grants, serve the Council Bluffs plant. Equipment at this elevator permits reception or dispatch of grain over the Northwestern, C. B. & Q., or Rock Island at the rate of from 25 to 30 cars per day. Conrad Johnson is the Flanley superintendent at Council Bluffs, and his is not the simple responsibility of superintending a storage plant, for much up-to-date grain conditioning apparatus has been installed to meet the needs of the country shipper customers. The new Randolph Drier has a capacity of 7,000 bushels per day, and the Eureka Grain Cleaner, supplied from the S. Howes Company shops, Silver Creek, N. Y., can dispatch eight cars per day. Both units are giving excellent results in improving the grade of average receipts. The oats clipper also has proved to be a valuable machine well worth its horsepower.

Gross height of the Flanley elevator is 125 feet on a 38 by 42-foot base. Measurements of storage unit proper are 40 by 50 by 70 feet. The quarter-million-bushel capacity is cribbed in the usual divisions.

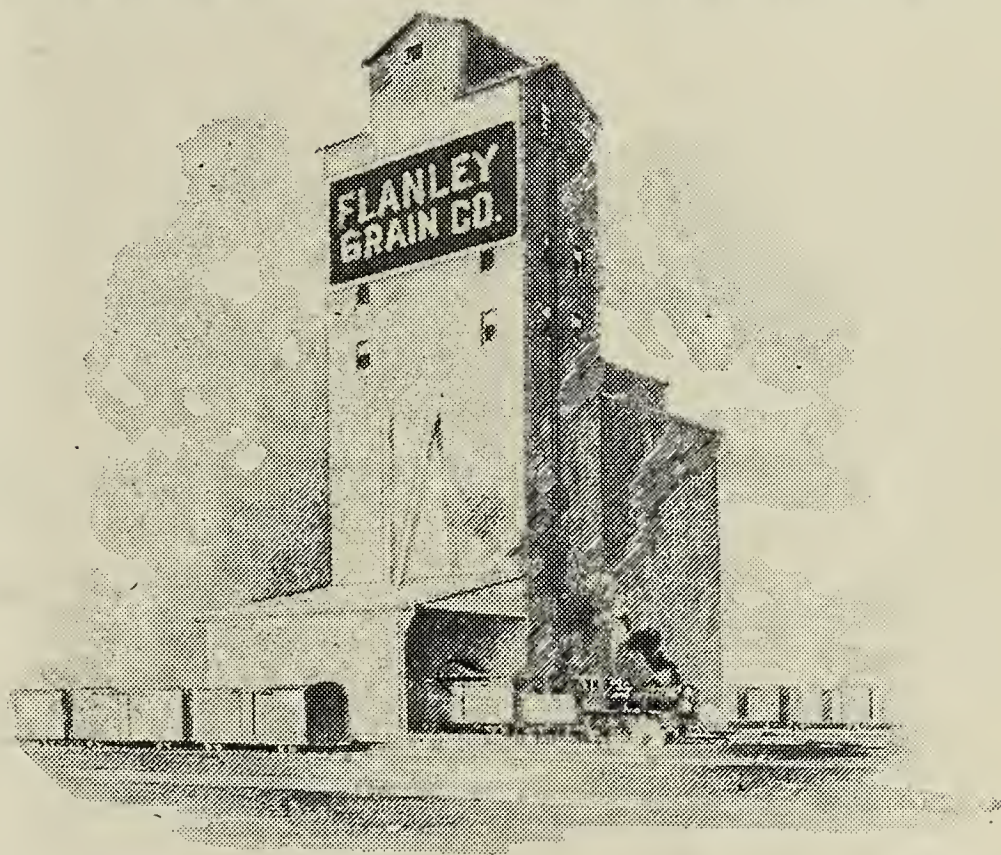
Superintendent Johnson, of the Council Bluffs plant, reports the annual volume as between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 bushels.

Both rope and chain drives are used in the plant to transmit the power from seven individual electric motors. This motive battery has a 185-horsepower rating, and the drum unit has a pull of 65 horsepower. Power shovelling answers the unloading problem and speeds the corn, oats, wheat, barley, or rye on its flow to the conveyors, buckets and scales. Two hopper scales are in operation. At the Sioux City plant and at the Council Bluffs elevator of the Flanley Grain Company, equipment is provided making it possible to load out from six to eight cars of sacked grain daily, and a wholesale business in sacked grains is one of the special lines developed.

The Flanley Grain Company is a member of the Grain Dealers National Association, and is known as one of the more progressive firms in the markets where its operations are conducted. In the Omaha market, for instance, of the many grain

firms on the exchange, only a few control storage facilities of their own, and not all of this select group, in turn, have elevators in other markets outside of Omaha as has the Flanley Grain Company.

A new lease on its grain trade life was given Sioux City, Flanley headquarters point, about eight years ago when favorable rates were effected by Interstate Commerce Commission order. By this stroke, a great part of the northern Missouri Valley grain region was made tributary to this Hawkeye State City. In 1920, to meet the increased demand for grain handling facilities, the Sioux City plant



COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, ELEVATOR OF THE FLANLEY GRAIN COMPANY

of the Flanley Grain Company was put in operation. It stands 180 feet high, a reinforced concrete structure housing a full complement of grain handling and treating machinery.

At the time this house was built, officers of the Flanley organization, beside Charles C. Flanley, president, were: C. H. Houlton, vice-president; A. G. Beach, secretary; W. S. Hart, treasurer. The company was organized in March 1912, with one office at Sioux City and was incorporated in 1914. The Council Bluffs plant of the Flanley Grain Company was taken over from the Imperial Milling Company which at one time used this storage structure.

Improvements have been made yearly in the Flanley properties, and every detail of the houses has been worked out to insure the best service to shippers at the minimum cost to the customers and with the least hazard to employees. As a result the Flanley Grain Company today has the great double asset of a loyal working force and a satisfied, confident clientele of grain shippers throughout the wide region of the Missouri Valley grain belt included in its trading area.

## SPRING WHEAT AND BARLEY GAIN IN ILLINOIS

Illinois Spring wheat, barley, and Clover seed show a combined total valuation for 1927 about \$10,000,000 greater than in 1926, and the gross total valuation for corn, oats, and tame hay shows little change from the preceding annual volume. Corn, as usual, leads all other crops with a total farm value of \$180,000,000.

The gross farm value of the principal Illinois crops produced during the 1927 season totals \$363,000,000, a decrease of about \$10,000,000 or 3 per cent from the 1926 gross valuation for the same crops according to the annual crop summary report issued jointly by the Illinois and Federal Departments of Agriculture. Winter wheat, rye, potatoes, broomcorn and fruits, with a combined decreased valuation of about \$20,000,000 from 1926 are the main crops contributing to the slump in the total valuation of Illinois crops.

The total Illinois acreage cropped in 1927 was about 2 per cent less than in 1926. Reduced acreages of corn and oats were offset to quite an extent by heavily increased acreages of tame hay, Spring wheat, barley, soybeans and cowpeas.

## EXTENDS BORER BOUNDARIES

Secretary of Agriculture Jardine has announced a revision of the European corn borer quarantine, effective this month, which makes extensive additions to the areas regulated on account of this pest.

The newly quarantined territory, in which infestations were discovered during the summer and fall of this year, consists of 781 townships in Vermont, western Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan. The corn borer is known to exist in 13 states.

The borer has moved south in Ohio until more than half of the state is infested. In Indiana the infested area has practically trebled in the last year but is still confined to the northeastern corner of the state. In Pennsylvania the regulated area includes the entire northwestern part of the state as set off by a diagonal line extending roughly from the southwest corner to the northeast corner. In New York, the County of Suffolk, and parts of Delaware and Ulster Counties were added, making practically the entire state under regulation.

The products affected by the revision are corn, broomcorn, sorghums, and sudan grass. Inspection and certification are required for the interstate movement of clean shelled corn and clean seed of broomcorn to uninfested districts. The shipment of cornstalks and ears to uninfested territory is prohibited.



# THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE

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## ADVERTISING.

This paper has a large circulation among the elevator men and grain dealers of the country, and is the best medium in the United States for reaching persons connected with this trade. Advertising rates made known upon application.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

We solicit correspondence upon all topics of interest connected with the handling of grain or cognate subjects.

Official Paper of the Grain Dealers National Association and of the Illinois Grain Dealers Association

CHICAGO, ILL., JANUARY 15, 1928

## RECOGNITION OVERSEAS

**A**MERICAN-MADE conveying buckets, chains and belts are superior products, and as a consequence, are showing rapid gains in shipments abroad. More than 1,500 shipments of these devices, valued at over \$600,000, were made last year. In 1926, the value was less than \$500,000. These figures back up the judgment of American elevator operators who have been using this equipment for a half century.

## SALT WATER VIEWS ON GRAIN TRADING

**A**LMOST any retired sea captain you meet, who served any time in the old Atlantic freighter service, has his own stories to tell about the riskiness of grain cargoes. "I would as leave have water in the hold, sir, as wheat," one of them begins. "Now, I had cleared for Liverpool—it was in the spring of '96—or '95 'twas maybe—" and follows the usual, but thrilling account of how in heavy weather, the grain would ebb and flow in the hold, thus making it a miraculous feat, indeed, for a captain to bring in his ship right side up. In the days of the old wooden holds, minus compartments, heating grain was another thing that made a crossing of several weeks seem like a year to many a first mate and "old man."

Putting out of Pacific ports was less of an adventure for a grain tramp's crew than clearing Atlantic harbors, for the sacked grain was good, stationary ballast. Today, there is no fear of grain below decks, and in several regards, it is the most profitable of

any type of cargo for a vessel to handle. In a ship where the "bale cubic" amounts to 470,000 cubic feet, the "grain cubic" is 641,000 cubic feet. Grain, flowing in between frames and beams, occupies the maximum space.

In another matter, that of loading and discharging, greater speed can be effected with grain than almost any other commodity. Rocks, ore, fertilizer and many other products are handled by conveyors, but few by suction. The dead weight of coal and heavy conveyed materials is much greater than grain, and weight distribution must be closely watched. Finally, grain is clean and without odor, and any old captain will take his pipe from his mouth to say that's a lot in its favor.

For modern trading, exchange, and transportation, as well as for consumption, grain is made to order.

## AN ENLARGED RATHER THAN A DECREASED OPPORTUNITY

**G**REATEST opportunities for the location of elevators to tap grain farm lands do not exist in areas where virgin land is being developed. Only after the pioneering period is passed does agriculture in such regions attain a stage of development characterized by increasing yields per acre. This, substantially, is the conclusion reached by B. O. Weitz, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. He supports this with facts that fly in the face of the common belief that crop yields per acre have been declining as the virgin fertility of the fields has been exhausted. Department statistics show that in 40 years the combined acreage of corn, wheat, and oats has been expanded about 52 per cent. The total production of these crops has increased 77 per cent. This means that a third of the increased production is the result of a better yield per acre. Again, contrary to common belief, he finds the figures show that most of the increases in acre yields have occurred in the older farming regions east of the Mississippi River, thus disproving another erroneous impression that farms in the older areas of the United States in general have become worn out. There is more grain than ever for elevators to handle.

## IOWA-NEBRASKA-KANSAS

**I**OWA, with a production of 331,456,000 bushels of corn harvested for grain, was the largest producer, with Nebraska ranking second (249,971,000 bushels) and Kansas third (156,788,000 bushels) in 1927.

New York, however, ranked first in corn utilized for silage, putting Minnesota and Iowa in the background of second and third places, respectively.

From a corn crop of 2,786,238,000 bushels, the figure placed by the Department of Agriculture on December 19, as the total production during 1927, about 2,320,343,000 bushels were actually harvested for grain, according to the report last week. This was an increase over the 1926 estimate of 3.9 per cent, or 86,183,000 bushels, but a decrease of

125,964,000 bushels as compared with the 1925 figure.

It is estimated that the 98,914,000 acres of corn grown in 1927, about 83,512,000 acres, were harvested for grain, 4,347,000 acres were cut for silage, and 11,044,000 acres were utilized for other purposes, including hogging down, grazing and forage. Such a detailed statement of the situation is of much greater use to the trade than the ordinary type blanket figure report.

## SUMMER MARKET FORECAST

**T**HE general disposition of corn owners is to hold for a rising price, a Decatur, Ill., firm declares, but the quality of much of the grain held is poor, making it imperative to market this corn during winter months. Already the volume of damp, chaffy corn, requiring the ministrations of a drier, has been great enough to widen the discounts prevailing about a month ago.

Hog feeders say that their stock shows around 50 pounds less weight each at this time of year compared to hogs fed on corn of the average quality in an ordinary year and also that the states of the corn belt, where the yield of corn is light, have an unusually large number of hogs on feed, which is bound to mean a light run of corn to market next summer.

## RYE, A WINNER

**B**ARLEY cargoes doubled last year over those of the previous year, but traders sat up and gave even more notice to rye cargoes which increased three-fold on the twelvemonth. The strong position of rye grain will not weaken this year. H. S. Julsrud, elevator accountant of North Dakota, believes "March shorts in rye are due for a tough time of it." Carryover he estimates at 2,000,000 bushels, plus the crop of 58,500,000 bushels. This totals 60,500,000 bushels.

Allowing 5,000,000 bushels for carryover into 1928, 20,000,000 for estimated exports up to the first of the year, and 33,000,000 bushels for domestic consumption, only a 2,000,000-bushel balance is left for export.

The rye carry-over last season was one of the smallest on record, and in allowing 5,000,000 bushels for the 1928 carry-over, the Dakota forecaster seems justified.

Hammer mills and other types of feed grinders, such as have long been used in American elevators, are making great headway against competitive machines in foreign markets. Around 7,000 of these grinders were exported in 1927, with a listed value of something less than \$300,000. Corn shellers exported showed a value of around \$200,000. In a recent month, 610 feed grinders were exported compared to 314 shipped in the 30-day period 12 months previous. The home market, of course, is the major field for the grinder manufacturers, but their record abroad may well be noted. Foreign trade is an acid test for any machines, and the increased sale abroad is a great recommendation for their manufacturers.



## EDITORIAL MENTION

Believe it or not, L. L. Swindell is a Nebraska elevator owner.

The new year has started off well for an elevator company in Springfield, Ill. It has been awarded an income tax refund of \$57,439.24.

North Dakota grain men are importing several carloads of Canadian Marquis seed wheat for distribution on farms. In a case like this it is hard to tell who is protected by the protective tariff.

If all farmers raised corn at the rate J. T. White, Ohio farmer, does—133 bushels per acre, our export surplus would feed the world. Incidentally, it would doubtless drive Mr. Haugen into hysteria.

The British flagship, *Hood*, paid \$22,000 for passage through the Panama Canal. Tolls for wheat ships and other tonnage seem excessive except when the costly alternative of rounding the Horn is considered.

West Virginia has 145,000 acres sown to wheat for harvest this year, compared to 137,000 acres in 1927. The acreage is not only up 6 per cent, but the condition is over 12 per cent above that last year.

A grain broker exceeds or disobeys the instructions of his principal at his peril. That is an established principle, to learn which a southern grain firm paid nearly \$1,000 recently on order of an arbitration committee.

If President Coolidge chooses to pay grain firm claims in 1928, he may do so once the Senate chooses to pass Joint Resolution No. 59, dealing with obligations incurred by the United States Grain Corporation during the World War.

Representative Letts has asked Congress to appropriate \$40,000,000 for riverside elevators. The Government would have something to show for money thus spent. Money invested in price fixing would result in little to show besides a deficit.

In a bushel of corn there are about 34 pounds of starch. Only eight or 10 pounds of sugar are converted from this starch out of the average bushel received at the refinery, but the entire 34 pounds, if necessary, could be transmuted into sugar.

About 30 bills relating to the grain trade in some way, thus far have been offered to Congress. The mortality rate among such bills always is high and to those who take time to wade through the text of the proposed restrictions, said death rate is no mystery.

Investigation at Government laboratories has shown that by applying mineral intro-genous fertilizers at the time wheat is head-

ing, the protein content of the bran may be increased by about 30 per cent, regardless of whether the soil needs nitrogen or not. That's a high enough percentage to turn loss into profit for many an elevator's customer whose wheat always is just on the border line of a premium grade.

Women have entered a new field, the wheat field to be exact. Hundreds of discouraged grain pool members are hiring out to their wives, and now raise wheat in the name of their better halves, rather in the name of the actual owners who are unfortunate enough to be members of the pool.

Professional grain pool organizers still are trying to sign up Illinois farmers on a 10-year contract. Mass assemblies of farmers have been effected, and they have borne a resemblance to old-fashioned, high-pressure revival meetings. Few of those "converted" will stick, although many, no doubt, will be temporarily stuck.

The increase in the United States 1927 wheat production estimate, amounting to 5,153,000 bushels, has raised the total for 39 countries reporting to date to 3,410,248,000 bushels. This figure is 3.5 per cent above production in the same countries in 1926, when they grew 94.6 per cent of the estimated world crop exclusive of Russia.

Four million pounds of rice was needed by Japan last year to make up her domestic crop deficit. Much of it came from Asian points, but a great part of the shortage was made up by our own western rice. The California grain, because it mixes so well with native Japan rice, represented about 40 per cent of the Nippon imports.

In Kansas, Montana, Iowa, and other states the idea of incorporating farms into big business units is spreading rapidly. The farm of the future may have its own railroad siding. Meanwhile, for a hundred years or so, the independent elevator's trade should thrive. From all reports, the big farm business corporations so far, are concentrating on production problems. A good marketing mechanism already exists.

The Illinois Commerce Commission was told that its delay in granting a permit to the grain warehousing corporation proposed by the Chicago Board of Trade, was in great measure responsible for trading on exchange being cut to a third of normal in recent months. The trading decline probably is due more to the Federal supervision of the exchange than to the more or less harmless I. C. C. Not all of this decline in volume has been unhealthy.

The Port Huron (Mich.) Storage & Bean Company inquires of us, among others, as to the justification of the Federal Barge line maintaining a rate on domestic peas almost twice as high as that on imported peas. Tariff structures are full of inequalities and flaws, and the rate just referred to is obvious-

ly one of them. Alleged tariff experts may try to build up a defense for this point, saying that back-haul shipments up the river naturally should get better rates than downstream traffic. This is a good argument as far as it goes. But domestic peas, under this tariff, whether going up or down the river, must pay 62 cents per 100 pounds, while only foreign peas get the normal back-haul rate of 35 cents.

There are 3,338 farmers' associations handling grain in the United States. Among them are some of the best managed country elevators in the world. In spite of our Government's insistence on paternalism to the farmers' elevator movement, however, only about 20 per cent of all country elevators are operated by farmer associations. Evidently there are a few farmers left who are wise enough to specialize in production, rather than marketing and pool-shooting.

Hay dealers should take heart from the fact that the number of horses used by 15 large dairy companies in Chicago have been increased 534 head during the past two years. After exhaustive delivery trials in which electric trucks, motor trucks and horse drawn wagons were all given a fair show, the companies declare: Delivery of a million dollars' worth of milk by horse and wagon instead of by electric truck in Chicago saves \$94,100; by horse and wagon instead of gasoline truck, \$112,000 is saved.

For three months English importers and American millers have been paying lower average prices per bushel for wheat than in any period of similar length since 1923, according to a publication just issued by the Food Research Institute of Stanford University, California. Canadian wheat of the higher grades, however, has been no cheaper than in 1926 on account of the small proportion of high quality wheat in the crop, and in the United States Soft Red Winter wheat has commanded a premium.

From the *Congressional Record* of January 5:

SENATOR COPELAND: I do not know that I know how to make it good (for the farmer). I am not sure that this bill would, but it is the only remedy that is offered; and it seems to me—and I say this in all kindness—that if the Senator (Mr. Bruce) has no remedy to offer he can not find fault with some of us if we take this one.

SENATOR BRUCE: If the Senator will pardon me, it seems to me he puts himself in the position of a friend of mine a few years ago who came to me one day and said, "I am in trouble." I said, "What is your trouble?" He was a young man whom I had known for a great many years, a friend of mine, a man of standing. I said, "What is your trouble?" He scratched his head helplessly and said, "Why, I gave a friend of mine a check on a bank where I did not have any funds." I said, "What in the name of heaven did you do that for?" He said, "Because I had to give him something."

That is what the Senator proposes to give to the farmer. He says, "Take the McNary-Haugen Bill, because nothing else is in sight." That is not a suggestive reason to my legislative conscience and intellect.

Every once in a while, something good is to be found in the *Record*.



A. S. MAC DONALD  
Boston

# NEWS OF THE TERMINAL MARKETS

E. F. PECK  
Omaha

## NEW OFFICERS AT CHICAGO

Samuel P. Arnot was elected president of the Chicago Board of Trade at the annual election today. John C. Wood was named vice-president. Neither was opposed. Mr. Arnot has been a member of the exchange for 27 years. Mr. Wood joined the exchange 33 years ago. Both have served in various offices.

Directors elected are John H. Jones, Ervin L. Roy, Kenneth S. Templeton, Francis B. Fox, and Thomas Y. Wickham, the latter two having been nominated by petition and George A. Koehl, who will fill the unexpired term of Mr. Wood.

Nominating Committee is John A. Bunnell, James C. Murray, Benjamin R. Brown, John R. Leonard and George T. Carhart.

Committee of Appeals, William C. Jacob, Walter Metcalfe, Caleb H. Canby, Jr., Charles H. Rohde, Wilbur F. McWhinney, Herbert McNamee.

Committee of Arbitration, Michael Necas, John

are in hopes that when the new Board of Trade is erected, space for the curb market will be found in the building. The question has been put aside for the present by the directors of the Board of Trade, believing that it is properly a matter which should be decided by the new officers after they take office on January 9.

It is practically assured, however, that Chicago will have a curb market, and that it will serve a useful purpose in providing a market for young industrial stocks and acting as a feeder for the Stock Exchange.

## "IN THE WHEAT PIT"

One of the most interesting series of articles in any popular magazine was the series "In the Wheat Pit", by James A. Patten which appeared recently in the *Saturday Evening Post*. An estimate of their historical and informative value can be gained by the statement that President Coolidge complimented the author upon his fine presentation of the interesting subject.

Mr. Patten, to oblige his many friends, both in and out of the grain market, has prepared a booklet containing a reprint of the text for private distribution, and in doing so has placed the story covered by the series in a convenient and permanent form.

## GOING TO THE SHOW?

Another Board of Trade night under the auspices of Chicago Board of Trade Post No. 304, The American Legion, will be held at the Illinois Theatre, Wednesday evening, January 25, 1928. The committee has selected "Earl Carroll Vanities" with the original New York cast, consisting of 60 Vanities Girls and 24 Foster Girls, not to mention such stars as Moran and Mack (the two black crows), Johnny Dooley, etc.

Tickets may be secured at Room No. 27, Board of Trade Building. *Special attention will be given to out of town orders.*

The proceeds derived from this benefit will be used for service work among the disabled soldiers still in Government hospitals.

## A MAP OF WHATSIT

The back page of Southworth's Weekly Market Review usually contains something beside the market reports from Toledo and the gossip of the trade which fills the other pages. Sometimes it is a portrait of a friend of the firm with an intimate story about him; sometimes it is conveniently arranged statistics; but whatever it is, it is interesting. On December 17, however, the back page discussed Argentina, giving a great deal of vital information regarding crops, exports, etc., and was illustrated with a map of South America. But such a map!

Who draws Southworth's maps anyway? Here was South America with one little bite out of the west coast labelled Peru, and another label for Chile, and the rest of the continent without a mark on it except the word "Argentine." Brazil, Bolivia, Uruguay, Paraguay and all the northern countries were absorbed or obliterated. The Society for the Preservation of South American Republics has already entered formal protest. It is rumored that Senator Heflin of Alabama is preparing a speech on the subject. And we may have to send Col. Lindbergh down there to preserve peace.

If the man who draws the checks for Southworth & Co. was not more successful than the man who draws the maps, the house would long since have

been out of business, instead of being 46 years young and going strong. We could forgive such a map if it were drawn, say, on New Year's Eve, but not on December 17.

## NEW PARTNER FOR CLEMENT, CURTIS

The announcement of Clement, Curtis & Co., Chicago, Ill., of the admission of Bert Marx to partnership is of peculiar interest to the grain trade in view of the long connection of Mr. Marx with the industry and his wide acquaintance among the leading men in the trade.

Mr. Marx is a comparatively young man, having been born at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1880. Seven years later his family removed to Cincinnati and in 1889 made their permanent home at Chicago. Mr. Marx attended public schools at Chicago, completing his education by graduating from the high school. At 17 years of age obtained a position as messenger, clerk and bookkeeper for a brokerage house, leav-



SAMUEL P. ARNOT

H. Wheeler, Richard Gambrill, Jr., David H. Annan, John J. Coffman, Philip A. Copenhagen (to fill one year vacancy).

Mr. Arnot, who was born in Greenville, W. Va., and who attended the University of Virginia, came to Chicago in 1900 and has since been a member of the Board of Trade, serving as director and as executive vice-president. He was the first president of the Council of Grain Exchanges of North America. During the past two years he has been chairman of the Cotton Committee and is credited with having been largely responsible for the establishment and growth of the Chicago cotton market. He is associated with Clement, Curtis & Co.

## CHICAGO BOARD MAY HOUSE CURB STOCK MARKET

Chicago plans to have a curb stock market, patterned after the New York Curb Market, where securities which are not listed on the regular stock exchange can be dealt in. It is rumored that prominent grain firms are interested in the new exchange, although the principals in the movement have not been announced, the charter for the new corporation having been issued to the Chicago attorneys Gottlieb, Schwarts & Markheim.

The Chicago Stock Exchange is about to move to new quarters in the State Bank of Chicago Building and it is proposed to house the new curb market in the old Stock Exchange quarters. Sponsors



BERT MARX

ing the concern four years later. When he became 21 years old he took the first step to master the grain business, and for six years occupied various positions to gain experience in the industry. He was successively elevator superintendent and cash grain buyer at country elevators; finally in 1910, at 30 years of age he became a member of the Chicago Board of Trade. Seven years later he became associated with Clement, Curtis & Co. and on January 1, 1928, he was admitted to general partnership.

Mr. Marx, as a highly successful business man, indulged in the sole hobby of golf and, applying an equal ability and technique to it as to his business career, has succeeded in annexing seven championship prizes at the Idlewild Country Club at Flossmore. He is a Mason, and a member of the Standard Club of Chicago. Mr. Marx married in 1917 and is the father of two charming children.

## GRAIN MOVING WELL IN PITTSBURGH

Receipts of hay during the past week have been moderate. The best grades of straight Timothy, Clover Mixed and Clover hay are being promptly disposed of at quotations. The lower grades remain hard to sell with no outlook for any increase in price on the same for the very near future. There is a possible chance that our values may be somewhat increased for the better qualities. We would be pleased to hear from shippers having a



few cars of the choicest qualities of Alsike Straight Clover or Heavy Clover Mixed.

Receipts of straw have been light but with practically no demand existing with sales hard to effect. This same condition prevails on fine Prairie packing hay with considerable of the manufacturers out of the market. We would advise shippers to be very careful in their purchases as we can see no increase in prices in the near future.

Oats are in moderate receipt but apparently all arrivals are finding sales. This same condition also applies on shelled corn. Sales of the same, however, are exceedingly hard to make.

Ear corn continues in light receipt with a very limited demand prevailing and only for the very best quality of choice, handhusked, all Yellow ear corn. The lower grades are practically unsalable even at serious reductions in price.—*Letter of January 6 from Samuel Walton Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

### OLD CHICAGO FIRM REORGANIZED

News of interest to the grain trade is the reorganization of the long established firm of Pope & Eckhardt Company, of Chicago, Ill., due to the retirement on January 1, of Mr. Eckhardt. The title of the succeeding firm will be Doern-Scarritt-Hannah Company, the new firm composed of E. A. Doern, Charles E. Scarritt and Gordon Hannah.

This firm has had a continuous history since 1873

Wheat, 75,934,000 bushels, compared with 94,547,000 a year ago and 91,783,000 in November; corn, 75,150,000 bushels, as against 60,192,000 a year ago and 77,134,000 in November; oats, 34,430,000 bushels, compared with 46,278,000 in December 1926 and 35,026,000 in November; rye, 9,746,000 bushels, as against 13,099,000 a year ago and 10,768,000 as reported last month. The average total for all grains was 195,260,000 bushels, compared with 214,116,000 in December of last year and 214,711,000 in November 1927.

### FORT WORTH PRESIDENT OPTIMISTIC

By W. D. HORNADAY

Prospects are favorable for an unusually large grain movement through Gulf ports during the year 1928, according to Jule G. Smith, president of the Fort Worth Grain and Cotton Exchange. He said that nearly \$12,000,000 are invested in grain facilities there. He is optimistic as to the future of grain sorghums in Texas.

"With improved varieties of grain sorghums, this crop seems destined to give the Texas farmer as big profits as wheat," he said. "The planting of better varieties of corn is furnishing an ample supply of that grain for home use, saving the state in the neighborhood of \$50,000,000 a year formerly sent to northern states.

"We look for another big grain year in 1928, as the largely increased wheat acreage has recently

Now we are having mild weather which is putting the country roads in bad shape. Quite a little of the trade seems to doubt that we have raised as much corn as the Government estimates, but we believe that before this year is out, the trade will come to the conclusion that the report was right.

Western movement of corn has been fairly heavy, but has been well taken care of. We believe when the movement of corn from this state and Iowa finally does start, it will be of fair volume and that prices will sag. There has been a good demand for corn in this market and prices are in line with other markets. We look for a good demand to continue and this will be undoubtedly the best place for a lot of this poor, high test corn.

Oats: Movement of oats has been moderate. All offerings have been well taken from all markets, and quite a lot of them have been moved out of store. We look for oats prices to hold up well. This market has been in line with other markets right along, and part of the time has been on a higher basis than most markets.—*Mueller Grain Company, Peoria, Ill., letter of January 11.*

### LOTS OF LIGHT CORN IN SIGHT

Some cold weather, some sleet, some snow, many snow bound, slippery roads; all have combined to make the shucking of that fourth of the corn crop yet in the fields impossible and to check any intended movement from farms to country elevators.



E. A. DOERN

Photograph by Moffitt



CHARLES E. SCARRITT

Photograph by Moffitt



GORDON HANNAH

OFFICERS OF THE DOERN-SCARRITT-HANNAH COMPANY SUCCESSORS TO POPE & ECKHARDT

when it was organized as Pope & Davis. Some years later it was changed to Pope & Lewis and in 1896 to Pope & Eckhardt. Upon the death of Mr. Pope in 1913, Mr. Eckhardt purchased his interest and enlarged the firm by taking Mr. Doern, Mr. Scarritt and Mr. Hannah into partnership, but continued the policies which had been so successful for over 40 years. At the close of business on December 31, 1927, Mr. Eckhardt retired and the new firm was announced. It will continue its former policies in handling cash grain and has a distinct advantage of years of experience in the market and of a quarter of a century association of the three partners in an old established firm.

### VOLUME OF GRAIN FUTURE TRADING IN DECEMBER

While the volume of future trading in grain in December on the Chicago Board of Trade was larger than in November, it was considerably less than a year ago. The total figures for last month at Chicago were 1,224,282,000 bushels, divided among the various grains as follows, for the purpose of comparison the November figures for each grain being given in parentheses: Wheat, 436,484,000 bushels (636,816,000); corn, 630,561,000 bushels (439,685,000); oats, 135,346,000 bushels (85,447,000); rye, 21,891,000 bushels (35,673,000).

The average open contracts in futures at Chicago in December, "short" side of contract only, there being an equal volume on the "long" side, were:

been helped by substantial snow and rain. More care in seed selection and summer fallowing of land has proved its value to most farmers, and we look for a better than average yield. Other states will again furnish a large share of the Fort Worth grain, and no slump in the trade here is expected.

"The 1927 export movement for corn has been the biggest on record with about 80 per cent of the Fort Worth receipts passing through Texas Gulf ports. Exporters are said to have been paying in the neighborhood of 90 cents per bushel delivered at Gulf ports or around 75 cents at point of origin.

"Exports of grain sorghums set a record of 300 cars from this market with exporters paying around \$1.50 per 100 pounds for No. 2 milo delivered to Gulf ports or \$1.20 on cars at average shipping points; while kafir brought about \$1.47 delivered at Gulf ports and \$1.17 f.o.b. cars at shipping points. These cars averaged about 75,000 pounds each, according to dealers here."

### GRAIN MOVEMENT LIGHT

Wheat: Movement in this territory has been very light, not much old wheat back. The new crop seems to be coming along very nicely, and unless something unforeseen happens, we will no doubt have a good crop. We believe that prices will advance.

Corn: The movement has been very light on account of the bad weather we have been having, snow for part of the time and very cold weather.

The previous crop of corn, while carrying a large per cent of damaged berries, was plump and of good heavy test weight and most generally 70 pounds of ear corn produced more than 56 pounds of shelled grain. The opposite is true of present crop in Central Illinois, test weight 45 to 50 pounds, grains more or less chaffy and the loss in shelling often runs 2 to 5 per cent.

Our inspection department reports no improvement recently either in moisture content or test weight of cars inspected; glad to report, however, that samples show only 3 to 5 per cent of damaged grains, which lead one to hope that our best corn properly cared for this winter will come out of cribs next summer of a better grade than what we had to handle in 1927, although the shrink will no doubt be heavy.

The backwardness of the corn harvest and the size and quality of the crop both contribute to the bullish feeling and small offerings of corn owners. The fact that the winter months so far have not witnessed a corn movement to market of large volume leads one to believe that the quantity put into box cars will not at any time this season be very burdensome.

Prevailing prices for oats are more or less attractive to Illinois shippers; the answer is a fair sized seasonable movement, all of which are sought for by feeders and mills.

The writer was much impressed by a recent address by a well known economist, who stated that



1926 was our country's most prosperous year, 1927 came next and that while 1928 promised well, the consumption per capita would be less than last year, and while the number of autos sold in 1928 would be enormous, the buyers would get more cars for less money than ever before.—*Recent letter from H. I. Baldwin & Co., Decatur, Ill.*

### ELECTION AT KANSAS CITY

The election of officers of the Kansas City Board of Trade on January 3, resulted in J. A. Theis of the Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Company being made president, succeeding C. M. Hardenbergh. J. J. Kraettli of the J. E. Rahm Grain Company was automatically advanced to the first vice-presidency, taking the place vacated by Mr. Theis. R. A. Jeanneret of the Moore-Seaver Grain Company was elected second vice-president.

Directors were elected as follows: W. B. Lincoln, W. J. Mensendieck, P. A. Murphy, Frank B. Clay, N. S. Shannon, and Paul Uhlmann. The following Arbitration Committee was named: S. S. Carlisle, Oscar T. Cook, George L. Davis, M. H. Howard, and H. G. Stevenson.

President Theis has had a long experience in the grain trade. He started his career with Richardson & Co., in 1895, and continued until the firm was succeeded by the Harris-Scotten Company, when he went with the Santa Fe Railroad in operation of their elevators. In 1912 he became affiliated with the Armour Grain Company and was with them until 1924. Since that date he has been with the Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Company. During practically all of his grain career he has operated elevators on the Santa Fe Railway and is looked up to as an expert in efficient grain handling.

### PREMIUMS AT INDIANAPOLIS

Receipts of corn in the Indianapolis market have been unusually light for this time of the year. It has been quite a few years back since receipts during the middle of January were as light as they are at the present time and the quality of the corn is just as bad as we have ever received. The moisture content is usually high, the corn is light weight, and here lately it has been carrying a fairly large percent of damage. On account of the light receipts, however, corn has been bringing a very good price in relation to the option with a good demand for practically all grades of corn.

Only an occasional car of wheat arriving in this market but good Soft Red Winter wheat is selling at the highest premiums in relation to the option that it has sold for so far this crop.

Oats receipts are not heavy either. They are selling well with buyers very much interested in good color heavy weight No. 2 white oats which will be suitable for seed.—*Cleveland Grain & Milling Company, Indianapolis, Ind., letter of January 11.*

### MR. GATES LOOKS FORWARD

The new year issue of one of the weekly market letters that come to our desk, contained a brief expression on the outlook for the grain trade from a number of well known members. L. G. Gates of Lamson Bros. & Co. of Chicago, former president of the Chicago Board of Trade, had this to say:

"With congress in session in a presidential year, and disposed to handle the farm problem as a political, rather than as an economic problem, the grain trade can hardly look forward to the first six months of 1928 as a happy beginning of a new year. With the adjournment of congress should come a period when values can be determined on merit and without the political uncertainties which are so disturbing to normal trade. These two periods coincide very closely with the wheat crop year.

"For the next six months we have in prospect better than average export demand for wheat due to the needs of Europe for good quality milling wheat. Due, however, to the lack of volume trading, prices may not change materially except under the influence of new crop conditions as we come into the growing season. Should average conditions prevail, the new crop is quite likely to move on a lower basis than has prevailed for the past two years because incident to very satisfactory

prices at harvest the Winter wheat farmer has again increased his acreage.

"Coarse grain markets offer a more promising field of activity and a more profitable basis for market students who can rightly combine the rather unusual features which characterize the outlook. Activity in these lines for the new year appears certain and while plans may be to a certain extent upset by political developments, the outlook is for a more than usually profitable season for coarse grain handlers and traders."

### THE TOLEDO ELECTION

Fred Mayer of J. F. Zahm & Co., succeeded H. Wallace Applegate as president of the Toledo Produce Exchange at the annual election held on January 9. First vice-president is K. D. Keilholtz; second vice-president, Harold Anderson; secretary, A. Gassaway; treasurer, W. A. Boardman.

Directors were elected as follows: H. Wallace Applegate, C. S. Burge, Harry R. Devore, Harry Hirsch, Jesse D. Hurlbut, E. A. Nettleton, C. E. Patterson, L. J. Schuster, George D. Woodman and F. C. Bowes.

If Bruce Barton were to write a biography of Fred Mayer he would probably call it "The Man Everybody Knows". With such a title, however, the book would be superfluous. Fred has been associated with the Toledo market so long that to think



FRED MAYER

of one you naturally think of the other. When he was president of the Exchange the first time, 20 years ago, he didn't look any older than he does now. In fact he has always looked just about the same, and not so old either. But he has been so closely allied with Toledo's growth as a grain market that we wouldn't be surprised to read in the history books that when Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac stopped on his way to found Detroit, he was met on the bank of the Maumee by Fred Mayer and taken up to the Produce Exchange in his new Packard and there sold a car of wheat, No. 2 Red if you please.

As a matter of fact the dates in the family Bible show that Fred wasn't there on that occasion. But then our Mayor William Hale Thompson says you never can tell what you will find in history books.

The Toledo Exchange can look forward to another year under capable leadership.

### EYE ON FARM GALLERY, I. C. C. FUMBLES WAREHOUSE PLAN

That the Illinois Commerce Commission might make up its mind on the matter by January 18 or on the other hand, that it might not, was about all the satisfaction Chicago Board of Trade representatives got from the conference held last week in regard to the proposed grain warehousing corporation plan.

Grain transactions on the Chicago Board of Trade have dropped from a former daily average of 100,000,000 bushels to 30,000,000 bushels, the Commission was told, and a broker who was present ad-

vocating the warehouse plan drafted by the Board of Trade in compliance with the McCarthy Law, said this slump was due to the uncertainty of warehousing conditions.

Some opposition had arisen among the commissioners over the granting of a license for the operation of 31 public warehouses by a board of five persons, two to be chosen by the warehouse owners, two to be named by the president of the Board of Trade, and the fifth to be a banker. The advocate of this plan said it would eliminate any possibility of a monopoly, and would preclude manipulations of grain by the elevator men to their own advantage and to the disadvantage of other traders.

Some of the commissioners made it known they take the opposite view. They said that the two elevator men on the board, through giving commissions to one of the trader members, might be able to control all the warehouse space for grain in the city, to the detriment of other elevator men, traders, and the public.

"It will take very little provocation for Congress to step in," said Commissioner A. J. Johnson. "The warehousemen had better take any reasonable profit."

"It's not a question of profit," a Board of Trade spokesman countered, "this is a corporation not for profit."

Commissioner J. Paul Kuhn suggested a farmer be appointed on the warehouse corporation board.

### GOOD DEMAND AT CINCINNATI

Receipts have been very light with us, and it becomes more evident every day that we are not going to get any corn out of the tributary adjacent to Cincinnati; the fact of the matter is we are shipping corn to country points in Ohio and Indiana every day which should be shipping us.

There is a good demand for corn and a fair demand for wheat and as the receipts are not heavy the demand is ahead of the receipts.—*The Early & Daniel Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, letter of January 11.*

### CALENDARS

To the Toberman Grain Company of St. Louis, Mo., and to John E. Brennan & Co. of Chicago, we wish to acknowledge the most serviceable calendars which carried their greetings to the trade for the New Year. Both calendars are large with the date figures so conspicuous that they can be seen from across the office. Wherever they are received we feel sure that they will be used and carry a constant reminder that they represent houses where service and close attention to shippers' interests can be depended upon. We congratulate both these well known houses on their selection of most welcome and useful messengers of good will.

### TOLEDO EXPECTS BETTER MOVEMENT

The movement of grain is extremely light in Toledo. However, in the last week we have noticed an improvement in the demand, this being mostly for corn from points in the interior. There will be considerable corn shipped from various points adjacent to our market and we look for a better movement from the farms in the near future.—*J. F. Zahm & Co., Toledo, Ohio, letter of January 13.*

### WINTERS IS OPTIMISTIC

L. L. Winters of Hulburt, Warren & Chandler, Chicago, is quoted in a Toledo firm's weekly news letter, as being quite pleased with the prospect of the New Year. He is quoted as saying:

"To the year 1928 the grain trade may look forward with complacency and pleasure.

"The great usefulness of our grain exchanges has been officially recognized through the enactment of the Grain Futures Law, while the intelligent administration of the law by the Agricultural Department has allayed much of the fear and disquiet experienced when the law was enacted.

"It is true that during the present session of Congress, the grain trade will be confronted with a modified form of the old McNary-Haugen bill, but



the firm attitude of President Coolidge permits us to meet the issue with confidence that no unsound or uneconomic legislation destructive of our institutions will be permitted.

"Large crops which will add to the prosperity of the grain trade are forecast by the increase of 10 per cent in the acreage sown to wheat the past fall. In this connection, it might be well to say that the grain trade would be willing to sacrifice some of the prosperity derived from immense crops, if the farmer would consult his own interest to a greater extent, plant a smaller acreage, diversify his crops and conserve his soil fertility, instead of clamoring for unsound legislation, the purpose of which is to reimburse him for losses incurred through his own unbusinesslike methods.

"The fact that the farmer persists in planting immense acreages each year, strengthens the belief that the clamor for a McNary-Haugen bill represents merely political expediency, rather than economic necessity.

"May the New Year increase the prosperity of the farmers as well as the grain trade, and may it hold an abundance of health and happiness for all."

### CORN MARKET FINE AT PEORIA

The cash situation here on corn is in good shape. There has been a rather erratic movement of corn this way caused largely by weather conditions. We have had a few days where the supply seemed to be a little more than needed but then most of the time the arrivals have been a little light considering the local industrial demand of around 75,000 bushels daily. There have also been spots of very good demand for corn to go to elevators for drying purposes and also for shipment to outside driers. Right now the arrivals are running a little light and market is holding very firm and steady.

The country shipper who has corn of No. 5 or lower grade or Sample Grade corn of any description should look to the Peoria market as the best out-let for it and it makes but very little difference where this is located as our market is constantly needing the lower grades as well as some of the higher. Right now it appears that the country shipper in Illinois should have rather liberal offerings from farmers providing, of course, the weather conditions are suitable for moving it. Recent storms, snow and soft roads are a hindrance and while we are looking for better arrivals, the opportunity for moving the grain has not yet appeared excepting in widely scattered localities from which points the corn is now moving. It appears to us that with the crop grown the last year that prices are now on a reasonable basis. There is a big lot of high moisture corn in Illinois, most of which is fairly good in quality, some of it very good but the larger proportion is rather light in weight.

We have had a right good market on oats with light arrivals. Prices here have been well in line with all other primary markets and there is more demand here for oats from day to day than the offerings.

Very little doing in wheat here and that on about the same basis as Chicago or St. Louis.—*P. B. & C. C. Miles, Peoria, Ill., letter of January 11.*

### CORN WELL CARED FOR AT PITTSBURGH

Corn—Receipts here have been fair, some dried corn from country points, and also some natural corn arriving. The natural corn arriving has all been in good condition, not one car so far reported sour or heating. Most of the moisture tests show around 21 to 24 per cent.

The railroads are giving quick movement to Pittsburgh on corn when coming via Pennsylvania. Special arrangements are being made to move this corn from Ohio and Indiana stations quickly, and when cars are forwarded, numbers, initials and date of shipment should be given us quickly so that we can trace cars, in the event that there should be a slight delay. Drafts should be deposited in banks same day the car is shipped, as other many cars are arriving here before the drafts.

The market prices here are well in line with

other markets, in fact cars of corn on track here for the past week have been commanding a decided premium over card bids, or bids for shipments. All corn should be consigned for Pennsylvania lines delivery, especially if it is natural corn.

Ear corn is slow sale here on western shipments but some eastern shipments from points east of Pittsburgh are of very fine quality have been in demand.

Receipts of oats have been rather free, with rather a disinterested demand and country offerings have shown a decided increase the past week. Desirable oats of 32 and 33 pounds test have been selling here quite readily at premiums of about one cent per bushel over 29 to 30 pound test.

Consignments of both corn and oats can be recommended at this time. — *Harper Grain Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., letter of January 12.*

### DEMAND GREATER THAN SUPPLY AT BUFFALO

The movement of grain from the country to this market has been the smallest the past month that it has been at this season for many years. As a result elevator stocks of coarse grains are being reduced daily and the trade are now obliged to supply much of their requirements by purchases from western terminal markets where stocks exist.

The eastern demand is very good and as feeding is on a very profitable basis to the eastern farmer an excellent demand for all feed stuffs is looked for during the entire winter.

Corn and oats are selling on spot at a premium on shipment prices and with the strong situation which exists we look for this condition to be maintained throughout the greater part of the winter months.—*J. G. McKillen, Buffalo, N. Y., letter of January 11.*

### CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP

*Boston.* — Philip A. Eaton has been elected to active membership in the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, taking the certificate of George M. Coss.

*Chicago.*—The memberships of the following on the Board of Trade have been transferred: Estate Robert W. Carder, A. P. Holbrook, Jr., James R. Bush, Walter I. Beam, M. M. Day, Jinosuke Minami, Ernest W. Saville, Edoardo Stradella, Paul W. Van Leunen, Estate Kenneth F. Griffiths, Estate Louis A. Rang, Fred G. Heinmiller, Julius Seligmann, Levi C. Geahart. New members of the exchange are: Arthur W. Schultz, John E. Anderson, Thomas S. Adams, Ernest W. Taylor, Maynard F. Gamber, Joseph S. Keller, George A. Hill, Oscar G. Mayer, James A. Brett, Jr., Joseph V. McGovern, Wm. J. Kentnick, Jr., Wm. H. Jacob, Robert R. Reid, Joseph Hollis Griffin. William L. Heptig, Jr., was suspended and Edward H. Mackenzie has been reinstated. Reported by Secretary J. J. Fones.

*Kansas City.*—A. E. Staley is a new member of the Kansas City Board of Trade; as is Lewis W. Sanford on transfer of membership of John Kellogg.

*Minneapolis.*—The following transfers in membership have been made on the Chamber of Commerce: S. L. Cobb to R. F. Morean; A. R. McRae to W. I. Nightingale; E. L. Phelps to Louis T. Phelps; A. L. Goetzmann to A. E. Patton; F. H. Higgins to Henry E. Salyards. A membership in the exchange has been bought by H. E. Salyards of Ely, Salyards & Co., grain dealers.

*St. Joseph, Mo.*—C. H. Blake has been elected a member of the Grain Exchange on transfer from E. P. Peck.

*Wichita.*—The membership of Arthur F. Johns on the Board of Trade has been transferred to Grant E. Morris of the Newton Milling & Elevator Company of Newton, Kan.

### TERMINAL NOTES

Burt W. Marx is now general partner in the firm of Clement, Curtis & Co., of Chicago, Ill.

A grain sample trading market has been established by the Seattle Grain Exchange.

Charles W. Starke is now deputy registrar of

storage house receipts for the Milwaukee (Wis.), Chamber of Commerce.

The capital stock of the Ladish-Stoppenbach Company of Milwaukee, Wis., has been increased to \$300,000.

Joseph M. Nugent is now a partner in the grain commission and export house of Knight & Co., New York City.

Hugh J. Lion, Walter F. Schultze and Charles W. Allen are now partners of J. S. Bache & Co., New York.

E. D. Bigelow, assistant to the president of the Kansas City Board of Trade, celebrated his eighty-ninth birthday recently.

On January 17 the annual election of officers, directors and committees of the Duluth (Minn.) Board of Trade will be held.

Roland S. Steven, Harry K. Smith, and J. Harry Steinkampf are now partners of Shearson, Ham-mill & Co., of New York City.

Herbert McNamee and Lawrence J. Ryan have formed H. McNamee & Co., Chicago, Ill., with offices at 347 Postal Telegraph Building.

E. W. Taylor has been made president of the Nye & Jenks Grain Company of Omaha, Neb. He was vice-president for a long time.

S. P. Steed is now with the Garmon Grain Company of St. Louis, Mo. He was for years with the Nanson Commission Company of St. Louis.

A branch office has been opened in the new Biltmore Hotel at Miramar Montecito, Santa Barbara, Calif., by Logan & Bryan, Chicago dealers.

Joseph W. Connor has been reappointed grain and warehouse commissioner at Superior, Wis., by Governor Zimmerman. His term expired in February.

Lewis G. Lederer is now a member of the firm of Lederer Bros., grain and flour commission dealers of Baltimore, Md. He is the oldest son of Henry A. Lederer.

George W. McGhie, Jr., Edward L. Cooley and Thomas R. Montgomery are now associated with Farnum, Winter & Co., Chicago in the bond trading department.

Robert Hartley has retired as member of the Dominion Board of Grain Commissioners at Fort William, Ont., after 23 years in that position. He will go to England to live.

John P. Eisenmann is now manager of the Milwaukee, Wis., branch of Pyncheon & Co., brokers, succeeding the late George Knowles. Mr. Eisenmann has been with the company for 17 years.

The W. P. Bell & Co., has been incorporated at Nashville, Tenn., by W. B., S. V. and John Bell, W. W. Ward and Paul Wills. The company is capitalized at \$5,000 and will deal in grain, feed and hay.

Henry J. Smith is chairman of the Board of Real Estate Trustees of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange. The other members are Bernard J. Rothwell, Elmer E. Dawson, F. W. Wise and Albert K. Tapper.

A Seneca, Kan., office has been opened by the Goffee & Carkener Grain Company of Kansas City, Mo., with L. A. Patterson its agent. The company has branches at Wichita, Salina, Clay Center and other Kansas cities.

Howard E. Noris has resigned as a director and secretary of Montgomery, Straub & Co., Inc., grain, cottonseed oil and provision merchants of New York City. Robert P. J. Barry is now secretary and treasurer of the firm.

C. P. Blackburn & Co., Baltimore, Md., have changed the name to C. P. Blackburn & Co., Inc., grain receivers and exporters. Charles P. Blackburn is president; Oscar M. Gibson, vice-president; Harry N. Ewalt, treasurer.

O. D. Kendrick has bought the interest of B. F. Sloan in the firm of the Kendrick & Sloan Company, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind., but no change will be made in the name at this time. Arthur Swanson will take charge of the grain end of the business.



M. Kendrick is president and general manager; Arthur Swanson, vice-president; M. E. Swartz, secretary-treasurer.

New directors on the Cincinnati Board of Trade are: Frank J. Currus, Max Blumenthal, A. E. Lipelman, F. F. Collins and H. Trimble McCullough.

The brokerage firm of Charles Syer & Co., Norfolk, Va., has sold its general merchandising department to Southgate Brokerage Company, Inc., of Norfolk, effective January 1. The Syer company will devote its attentions to sugar.

G. P. Armstrong is again in the grain business at Portland, Ore., associated now with C. M. Wendell & Co., successors to Shull, Armstrong & Co. Mr. Armstrong was formerly interested in the latter company but two years ago sold out his interest.

Albert R. Taylor will be active once more on the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce as representative of F. S. Lewis & Co., Chicago. He was formerly manager at Milwaukee for the Armour Grain Company and later with the Froedtert Grain & Malting Company.

The amendment which was up for approval before the members of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce to its rule eliminating the 50 per cent division of the commission on cash grain to active members was defeated at a special meeting held in December.

The old grain firm of Robinson & Sweet, of New York, has been dissolved and will be succeeded by Robinson & Sweet, Inc., a corporation. This action was taken to facilitate business operations and to establish the standing in the business of Gustav Loren and Edward Pember, old employees of the firm.

A price chart has been issued by the Seattle Grain Exchange for the period of May 1, 1926 to December 31, 1927. This is the first time a chart of this nature has been made available in the Pacific Northwest and in order to cover the expense involved, the exchange is making a charge of \$6 each.

The Pontiac, Ill., office of the Rogers Grain Company, under the management of J. R. Arnold has been closed. The office was originally opened as the Middle Division Grain Company over 30 years ago which was succeeded by the Rogers Bacon Grain Company then by the Rogers Grain Company.

W. J. McCabe and H. S. Newell were elected to the directorship of the Duluth, Minn., Board of Trade Clearing Association. Later the Board elected the following officers: President, E. N. Bradley; vice-president, B. Stockman; secretary-manager, George F. Foster; assistant manager, S. W. Paine.

At the annual meeting of the Memphis (Tenn.) Grain and Hay Association the following officers were elected: President, Charles G. Robinson; vice-president, Harry C. Mills; directors, Sim F. Clark, Ferd Heckle, C. B. Stout, and A. J. Donnelson. James B. McGinnis was re-elected secretary of the organization.

W. L. Richeson & Sons have withdrawn from the handling at New Orleans, La., of general freight, either booking, forwarding, or supervision. As heretofore, W. L. Richeson & Sons will continue activity in the handling of grain booking, forwarding, jobbing and supervision, and booking and forwarding of cotton.

The Boston Grain & Flour Exchange of Boston, Mass., has bought the building in which it is located. Since it was organized three years ago, it has leased its quarters at 177 Milk Street which it formerly occupied when it was known as the Grain Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The purchase price was \$350,000.

Announcement has been made that, effective January 14, the partnership of Hart, Mailbucher Company, Indianapolis, Ind., will be dissolved. Donald T. and Willard E. Hart will operate as the Hart Brothers Grain Company, 820 Board of Trade; and C. Wm. Mailbucher will operate as the C. Wm.

Mailbucher Grain Company, 621 Board of Trade.

To conduct a general grain commission business, buying, selling, storing and handling all kinds of grain and grain products, etc., Louis N. Ritten & Co., Inc., have been incorporated at Minneapolis, Minn., capitalized at \$100,000. Louis N. Ritten is president and treasurer; N. E. Aloysius B. Hessburg, vice-president; Charles E. Ritten, secretary.

H. J. Thayer formerly registered for Thayer, Beebe & Co., of Minneapolis on the Chicago Board of Trade is now registered for his account. A. R. Taylor formerly registered with Froedtert Grain & Malting Company, is now registered for his own account. John F. Ince, formerly registered for his own account, is now registered for Fritz-Ince Company of New York, N. Y.

On January 3, the St. Joseph Grain Exchange held its annual election with the following results: President, J. D. McKee; E. M. Loutch, vice-president; R. M. Boyar, F. F. Gilbert, C. L. Gilbert, C. L. Scholl, R. E. Wiese and H. C. Gregory, directors for two-year term; and R. G. Wheaton for one-year. The carry-over directors are: A. B. Schreiber, F. J. Watts, C. A. Geiger and Ashby Woodson.

The St. Louis Grain Club, St. Louis, Mo., held its annual meeting and elected the following officers: President, W. T. Brookings of the Marshall Hall Grain Corporation; F. C. Orthwein, vice-president; W. B. Christian, secretary and treasurer. The Executive Committee consists of the officers and W. J. Edwards, Roger P. Annan, John O. Ballard, Woodson K. Woods and H. F. Beckman.

At the annual election of the Board of Trade, Peoria, Ill., on January 9, the following officers were elected: President, L. L. Gruss; first vice-president E. W. Sands; second vice-president, R. S. Turner; secretary, John R. Lofgren; treasurer, W. C. White. Directors: F. L. Wood, G. M. Miles, L. M. Van Nuys, L. H. Murray, G. A. Peterson, H. H. Dewey, N. R. Moore, J. L. White, E. R. Murphy, W. T. Cornelison. H. F. Caze, A. M. Courtright, R. L. Coomber are on the Committee on Arbitration.

For the purpose of conducting an export business, the Tidewater Grain Company has been formed at Philadelphia, Pa. Walter K. Woolman of S. C. Woolman & Co., and until recently vice-president of the Philadelphia Export Company heads the company. Others connected with it are Phillip Markley of Markley & Co., grain merchants; George Wenz of Woolman & Co., and Raymond Barnes, formerly with the Philadelphia Export Company. All of them will continue their present connections for the transaction of domestic business.

At the meeting of the Kansas City Grain Club, on December 19, C. M. Hardenbergh, manager of the Southwestern Milling Company, Inc., and president of the Kansas City Board of Trade, was elected president. He succeeds H. C. Gamage as head of the grain club. Mr. Hardenbergh's term of office with the Board of Trade expires this month. J. H. Woolridge is vice-president and W. W. Fuller, secretary and treasurer. The Executive Committee consists of D. C. Bishop, W. J. Mensendieck, O. T. Cook, E. F. Emmons and A. W. Stewart.

Henry Rang & Co., grain dealers of Chicago, Ill., Milwaukee, Wis., on December 31 retired from business, being succeeded by W. G. Moorhead & Co. The company also had offices at other points. The Moorhead firm will carry on at the same locations, room 1044, Utilities Building, 327 S. La Salle Street, Chicago, and 303 Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee, Wis. James Lawrie will be manager of the Milwaukee branch, continuing in the capacity he filled under the Rang company. The active heads of Henry Rang & Co., will enter other businesses.

The Smith Murphy Grain Company, Ltd., the Province Elevator Company and the Reliance Terminal Elevator Company have merged under the name of the Reliance Grain Company of Winnipeg, Man., with capital of \$3,000,000. Sidney T. Smith of Winnipeg who for many years has been engaged in the domestic and export trade will be president of the company. The New York department of the Smith-Murphy company will be continued as heretofore but under the new name. The directors, with

Mr. Smith, are: W. A. Murphy, G. G. Murphy of Winnipeg, and A. J. Nesbitt and P. A. Thomson of Montreal. The Reliance Terminal company owns and operates a concrete terminal elevator at Port Arthur, which, with the additions now being built, will have total storage of 4,000,000 bushels. The Province Elevator Company owns and operates 128 line or country elevators in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and over 50 line elevators. The storage capacity of the line elevators is 5,100,00 bushels, which together with terminal elevator, provides for storage of more than 9,000,000 bushels for the new company.

## HARRY T. BURNS DEAD

On January 1, Harry T. Burns died at his home in Buffalo, N. Y., after an illness of over a year's duration from heart trouble. He had been in poor health for several years and this three years ago caused his retirement from business.

Mr. Burns was for 35 years in the grain brokerage business with offices in the Chamber of Commerce Building and was well known to grain men in all parts of the country. He had served as a director and on many committees of the Buffalo Corn Exchange.

He had been active in the affairs of the Grain Dealers National Association and in 1917 when that organization met in Buffalo, Mr. Burns was general chairman of the convention committee. He had also been a director of the Grain Dealers National Association, serving two terms as such.

Mr. Burns is survived by his widow and two sons



THE LATE H. T. BURNS

and two daughters. Two of his four brothers who survive him are in the grain business in Buffalo also.

## TRADE NOTES

A full line of feed machinery made by Sprout, Waldron & Co. of Muncy, Pa., has been placed in a feed unit for the Teichgraber Milling Company of Emporia, Kan., making what is said to be one of the most efficient feed plants in the state.

The Barnard & Leas Manufacturing Company of Moline, Ill., has made some marked improvements in its Stanley Oat Huller and will have it ready for marketing very shortly. The company announces also that the trade is discovering what a wide field of usefulness there is in the Anthony Burr Mills. One of these mills was recently shipped to a missionary station in Korea.

"Cow test association work—incidentally a good example of successful group effort," says Dr. H. E. Van Norman, president of the Dry Milk Institute, "has shown that the feed cost per pound of butter fat of a cow producing 300 pounds is about half that for a cow producing 150 pounds. Usually the farmer knows what to do with the 'boarder' cow." The Dry Milk Institute, 1605 North La Salle Street, Chicago, has some interesting literature on bringing that cow up to the 300-pound mark.



## PORT RICHMOND ELEVATOR HAS OFFICIAL OPENING

The new Port Richmond Grain Elevator, at the Port Richmond Terminal, Reading Company, Philadelphia, Pa., was officially opened on January 14. This elevator was built at a cost of \$4,000,000, by The M. A. Long Company, of Chicago and Baltimore, and has a capacity of 2,500,000 bushels. It is equipped in the latest and most approved manner, the details of construction and equipment having

ble precaution being taken against dust explosions. Grain is carried underground from the hoppers below the car dumping shed, and thence by receiving legs which leads to the great concrete bins in the open air, a distance of about 100 feet. Dangerous gases have therefore an opportunity to escape before the grain is weighed into the bins, and the various units through which the grain proceeds on its subsequent journey to the shipping legs are provided with heavy concrete division walls. The elevator at the present time has a wagon unloading

## FRENCH REVISE GRAIN TRADING

Rules have been established by the French Syndicate of wheat growers, wheat millers and brokers, for this year's wheat crop. It was decided that net payment should be in cash against documents on all transactions, with the exception of those in connection with which other terms were written in the contract. A resolution was passed by the terms of which it is recommended that during the months which precede the anticipated lifting of the export prohibition, dealers be allowed to export some of their poor quality wheat, on condition that they agree to import later on an equal amount of foreign wheat.

## POLISH RESTRICTIONS

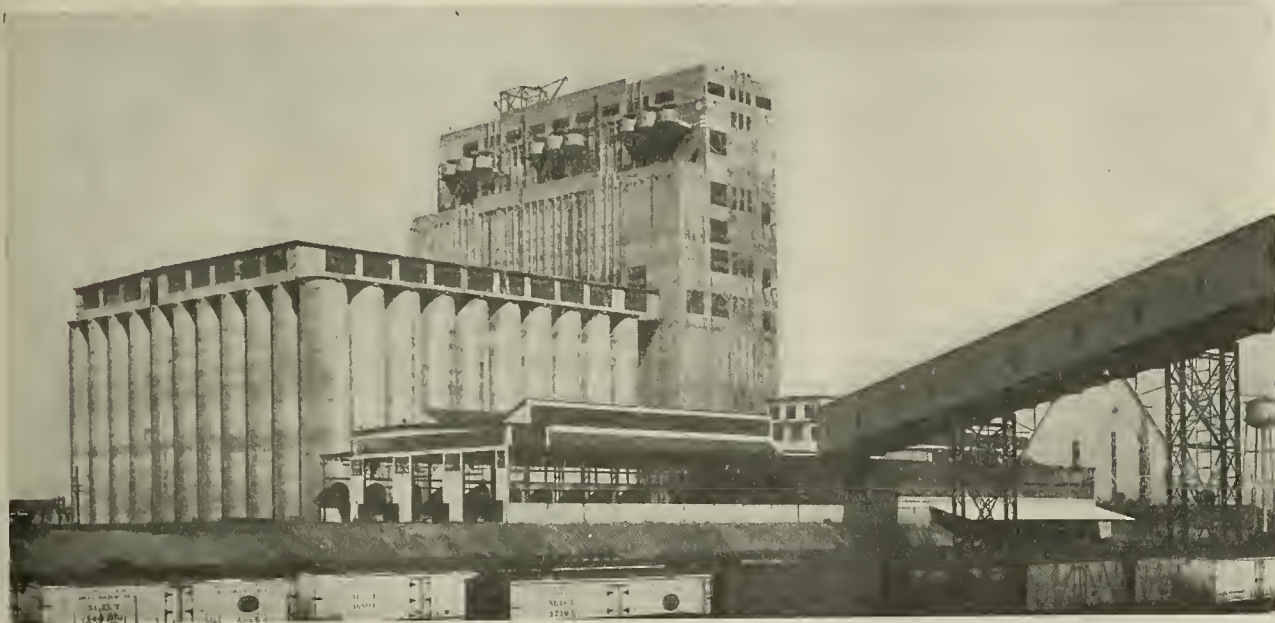
The Polish Government has decided to keep in effect until the end of February the restrictions on the importation of wheat and wheat flour into Poland. Prohibition of importations of wheat and flour was authorized by a decree of November 18, 1927, which, however, authorized the Minister of Finance, in agreement with the Minister of Industry and Trade, to permit the importation of certain quantities of both commodities.

## NICKEL A BUSHEL COUNTRY ELEVATORS SHARE

Reporting a three-year study of wheat trading operations, the Federal Trade Commission last week announced it had found the spread in wheat prices between farmer and mill to be 25.21 cents per bushel. Of this total spread, railroads got the lion's share, 13.28 cents per bushel; terminal market grain traders received 6.89 cents, while country elevators received 5.04 cents per bushel.

This analysis, showing that middlemen get less than 12 cents per bushel for their services, was incidental to the Commission's investigation into the baking and milling industries, ordered by the United States Senate. The report shows that the average pound loaf of bread costs eight and a half cents at retail and that grain dealers contribute about a quarter of one cent to its cost.

The Federal Trade Commission report for the



PORT RICHMOND GRAIN ELEVATOR OF THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

been set forth in the November number of this magazine.

The offices of the Philadelphia Grain Elevator Company are situated in the Bourse Building, Philadelphia, and the elevator manager is Frederick Jaspersen. The superintendent of the elevator is Jere Mahoney. A 35-foot channel direct from the sea to the Port of Philadelphia makes it possible to berth ships of all types conveniently and quickly at any one of more than 260 docks having modern wharf equipment; and The Reading Company owns and has rail service to 16 docks at Port Richmond.

## GERMANY RAISES CORN DUTY

On March 1 the duty on corn for industrial purposes into Germany will be raised to five reichsmarks per 100 kilos (it is now 3.20 reichsmarks). The change was approved by the reichstag at the same time as the ratifications of the German-Yugoslavian commercial treaty, which provided for a reduction in the German import duty on corn for fodder purposes from 3.20 to 2.50 reichsmarks per 100 kilos.

## ELEVATOR IN MONTREAL TO BE ENLARGED

During the meeting of the Second (Triennial) Empire Mining and Metallurgical Congress in Montreal, Canada, beginning August 22 last, a correspondent of *The Engineer of London*, visited among other works the Harbour Commissioners' Elevator No. 3, according to *The Engineer*. This structure has a storage capacity of 2,000,000 bushels. The four elevators now in existence in the port have a capacity exceeding 12,000,000 bushels, serving at need 30 vessels at their berths, and of these 23 simultaneously at the rate of 450,000 bushels an hour. This particular elevator can handle 28 huge box cars every hour from the adjacent railway tracks, these being unloaded into the hoppers under the line by the Metcalfe Car Dumper, which hoists and tilts the loaded cars in one mechanical operation.

This elevator, which is shortly to be enlarged to 5,000,000 bushels' capacity, and to more than that later, has at present three segregated units, including two storage units of 1,000,000 bushels' capacity and the central working house for elevating the grain and running the belt conveyors, every possi-

shed on the railway tracks; a receiving house, 2,000,000-bushel bins, two shipping houses, four travelling marine towers, and conveyor galleries to five ocean steamer berths.

## HANDLING GRAIN CARS

One of the greatest improvements in the mechanics of grain handling which this century has seen is the mechanical grain car unloader which tips the car forward, backward and sideways, letting gravity do the work which car shovelers had been required to do before.

The Port Richmond Export Elevator at Philadel-



THE LINK-BELT UNLOADER IN PORT RICHMOND ELEVATOR

phia, Pa., is equipped with two of these unloaders which were made by the Link-Belt Company of Chicago. A reproduction of these unloaders in action is shown here. They have a capacity of eight cars or 20,000 bushels an hour.

In our descriptive article on the Port Richmond Elevator in November an illustration of an unloader was used and a mixup in the photographs resulted in our publishing the wrong illustration. The one shown herewith is the Link-Belt Unloader.

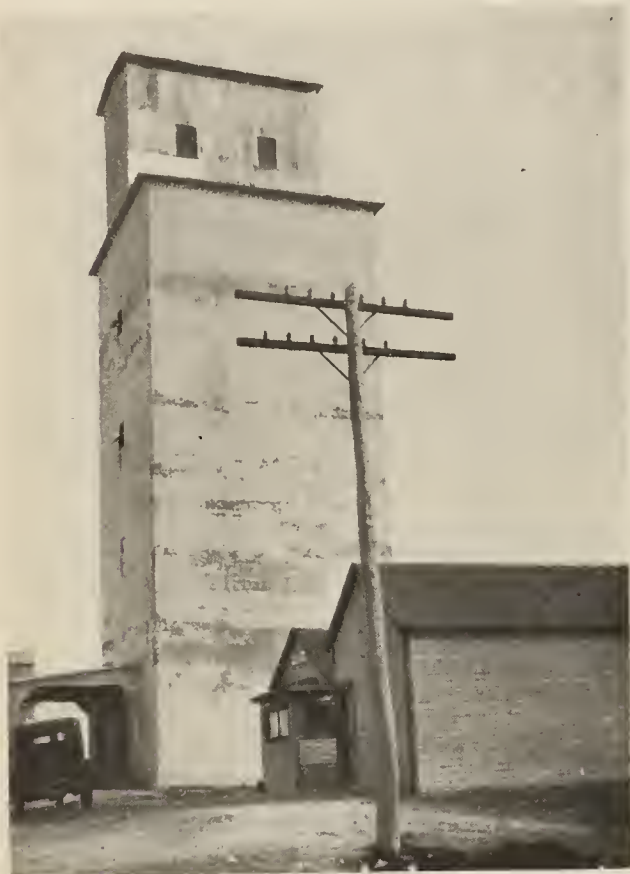
period of 1912-17, showed the spread on wheat between producer and consumer to be practically the same as the spread announced in the 1928 report. Of the 24.71-cent spread in 1912-17, however, 55 per cent of the total was charged to middleman and 45 per cent to railroads. These proportions are exactly reversed in the current report. In 1919-20, the Commission found the spread to be 33.2 cents per bushel, of which 14.31 cents went for transportation charges and 18.89 cents went to dealers.



## RATS DID IT

The damage done by rats and mice each year is enormous and the grain trade is one of the chief sufferers. Ordinarily this damage is measured in terms of amount of grain eaten or spoiled or wasted by the rodents. But the accompanying illustrations show that these are not the only items that have to be taken into account.

R. L. Ward, manager of the Hays City Flour Mills of Hays, Kan., tells of what befell the elevator of that company. The illustrations show the elevator before and after the rats got at it, and it



ELEVATOR OF THE HAYS CITY FLOUR MILLS, HAYS, KAN.

isn't difficult to tell which is which. Mr. Ward describes the catastrophe as follows:

"This was a 20,000-bushel house and the bottoms of the bins were approximately four feet from the level of the ground. The rats undermined the foundation on the west side to such an extent that



HAYS ELEVATOR AFTER THE ACCIDENT.

the foundation under the west half of the elevator gave way, resulting in that portion of the elevator dropping about four feet, which caused the damage done as photographed. The elevator was full of wheat at the time and about half of the contents ran out on the railroad track and into the wagon dump."

Mr. Ward's letter was written to George Douglas of the Douglas Chemical & Supply Company of Kansas City, Mo. And this brings us to the moral of the tale.

There are just two ways to avoid the danger to an elevator and its contents as described above. The first way is to build an absolutely rat proof house. This can be done of course, but it costs money. The other way is to use "Tetrafume," the product of the Douglas Chemical & Supply Company. Tetrafume does not burn and the fumes will not explode and it kills all rodents and insects of

every kind. Had it been used at Hays the accident there would never have happened. If you are troubled with rats or insects Mr. Douglas has some interesting literature that you will find profitable reading.

USE SACK DOLLARS TO BUILD  
ELEVATORS BATES URGES

If Pacific Coast farmers would spend their sack money on elevators for three or four years, they would pay for the structures and from then on their savings would be considerable. This is the opinion of United States Department of Agriculture representative E. N. Bates, as announced in San Francisco last month. "California farmers are sacking their still-damp rice in bags," points out the official, "placing the bags in warehouses and praying that the rice will not spoil. If handled in bulk, rice would dry easily."

Portland, Ore., is cited as a point of proof in favor of the bulk system. In 1920, Government records show that all grain shipped from the Oregon port was in sacks. In 1928, exports are wholly in bulk. Grain dealers were converted to the cheaper system but farmers have been slow to take it up in spite of the fact that it would save them 10 cents per bushel on their wheat.

COOLIDGE MAY SETTLE GRAIN  
DEALER'S CLAIMS

Back claims of grain dealers in 10 different states, filed against the Government in connection with the activities of the United States Grain Corporation during the World War, may be authorized for payment by President Coolidge this year. Senator Shipstead, of Minnesota, on January 4, introduced a joint resolution paving the way for such action, and it has been duly referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

The claims under consideration are those of elevator companies and grain firms filed to cover insurance and interest on wheat during the years 1919 and 1920. Various independent and farmer grain elevator companies in Montana, the Dakotas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, Wyoming and Oklahoma are the claimants.

President Coolidge, in the Senate resolution, is authorized to pay the grain dealers "out of any funds now in the hands of the United States Grain Corporation . . . or out of funds in the United States treasury, not otherwise appropriated."

## VALLEY HOLDS MUCH CORN

The location of an unusually large surplus of corn on farms and in country storage west of the Mississippi River is suggested in a Government report on feed grains. This still is tending to retard the accumulation of large commercial stocks.

While this season's corn crop, according to the last Federal report, is about 94,000,000 bushels larger than the preceding season's production, the total supply is only about 22,500,000 bushels larger than at the opening of 1927, because of the small carryover.

Receipts of corn at the markets between November 1 and January 15 have totalled nearly the same as 12 months ago, but have passed more rapidly into consuming channels. From November 1, 1926, to January 15, 1927, the situation was radically different, market stocks increasing during that period by well over 10,000,000 bushels.

## TRADE AND PRICES FORECAST

International wheat trade for the crop year 1927-28, as measured by net exports, promises to reach 825,000,000 bushels, the Food Research Institute suggests. The United States, Canada, and Argentina probably will provide about 693,000,000 bushels, an extraordinarily large proportion of the total, while exports from Australia, India, Russia, and the Danube countries will be small. Germany and Italy will probably import appreciably more wheat and

flour this year than last; France, Poland, Egypt, and the Orient will take less. International trade bids fair to follow a more normal course than in 1926-27, when high ocean freight rates in September-November disproportionately restricted trade in the first half of the year and swelled it in the second half.

No substantial reasons now appear for anticipating material departures from the November-December level of the world prices, at least until new-crop prospects begin to exert an influence in May. Carryovers out of 1927-28 are likely to be larger than those of 1926-27, more particularly in the United States; but no such increase is probable as occurred last year.

## GRAIN EXPORTS UP A THIRD

Department of Commerce figures released January 4, show that the volume of all grains exported from this country in the six months ending December 31, 1927, was almost 33½ per cent greater than the total shipped in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Wheat shipments aggregating 122,470,000 bushels represented over 67 per cent of the total exports during the last half year. Barley exports for the six months were 31,124,000 bushels; rye, 19,736,000; oats, 3,828,000; corn, 3,820,000 bushels, of which Canada took 2,107,000 bushels. One million bushels per day was the average daily grain export from United States ports in the last half of the year just closed. The exact total for the six months was 180,978,000 bushels.

## OLD GRAIN MAN DIES

On December 27, George A. Stibbens, formerly of Red Oak, Iowa, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Raymond Smith, in Waterloo, Iowa. Mr. Stibbens was for years associated with the country elevator business in the state of Iowa and had represented grain firms in the St. Louis, Mo., market as well.

His first venture in the elevator business was at Coburg, Iowa, where he bought an elevator in 1880 and which he conducted until 1901. For years he



THE LATE G. A. STIBBENS

had also been secretary of the Southwest Iowa and the Northwest Missouri Grain Dealers Union. In 1901 he was made secretary of the Grain Dealers National Association, a position which he held for four years. He then returned to Iowa buying an elevator at Red Oak and operating one at Prescott. In June 1910 he became postmaster at Red Oak, but after five years returned to the grain business and operated an elevator at Creston.

Mr. Stibbens is survived by his two daughters and one son, his wife having died a few months ago at Creston.



## NEWS LETTERS

## BUFFALO

ELMER M. HILL CORRESPONDENT

CONSTRUCTION work will be started soon on another new grain elevator in the Buffalo Harbor with a storage capacity of 3,000,000 bushels. The new elevator which will be part of the \$5,000,000 development program approved for Buffalo by the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Milling Company, will be one of the most complete elevating units in the country with high speed equipment for elevating grain from lake steamers and freight cars. The contract for the new structure has been awarded to James Stewart Corporation, of Chicago, elevator construction engineers, and A. E. Baxter of the A. E. Baxter Engineering Company, of Buffalo will have charge of the work. The site for the elevator is at Childs Street and the Buffalo River and covers about 10 acres of land. It also is planned to erect a 20,000-barrel flour mill adjoining the elevator. The company now operates a flour mill in East Seneca at Spring Street but it is reported this unit will be abandoned upon completion of the development program on the Buffalo River.

Mortgage foreclosure proceedings have been instituted before Justice Samuel J. Harris in Supreme Court at Buffalo by the Manufacturers & Traders-Peoples Trust Company, of Buffalo against the Dakota Elevator Corporation and the Great Eastern Elevator Corporation. The appointment of a receiver to operate the two grain elevators is asked pending the outcome of the litigation. The mortgage against the property of the Dakota Elevator Corporation is \$1,000,000 and the mortgage against the Great Eastern Elevator Corporation amounts to \$1,250,000. It is alleged in both instances that the elevator owners have defaulted in the payment of interest and taxes. The bonds for which the Manufacturers & Traders-Peoples Bank of Buffalo is acting as trustee under the first mortgage issue are reported to be held largely by New York interests. Harold Brown appears as attorney for the bank.

A new world's record in the movement of grain was made last year by the Canadian Pacific Railway despite the late opening of the grain shipping season. Some 40,474,000 bushels were marketed in the 10-day period from October 20 to 31; 5,109,000 bushels were marketed November 24 and 2266 cars were loaded by the railway that day. These figures have never been even closely approached in the history of Canadian transportation, the railway company's executives say. The total grain handled between August 1 and the close of navigation on the Great Lakes was 172,619,000 bushels in 102,868 cars. Up to October 15, only 52,000,000 bushels of the crop had been moved in 76 days; in the 10 days from October 20, four-fifths of that amount was marketed.

At a time when St. Lawrence River navigation and power projects are very much in the spotlight, papers have been filed at the House of Commons in Montreal giving notice of legislation to incorporate a private company undertaking to construct a 30-foot waterway between Montreal and Cornwall. The proposed company is the Montreal & Western Canal Company, and the project contemplates a deep waterway from Montreal Harbor to LaPrairie Basin, then a canal from the basin to Caughnawaga; a deep dredged waterway through Lake St. Louis to Melocheville, another canal from Melocheville to Hungary Bay and a 30-foot waterway through Lake St. Francis to Cornwall.

Two more boats will be added next season to the fleet of 16 grain carriers operating over the Great Lakes route by the Mathews Steamship Company. The new boats are under construction in England for delivery in Montreal next May. They will be placed in the grain carrying trade on the lower lakes and the Welland Canal. The boats will be of full Welland Canal size.

The bulk of the grain tonnage carried down the

St. Lawrence River to Montreal from upper lake ports last season was handled by Canadian vessels which made 9,745 trips as compared with 829 by American owned ships of all classes. Ships of other flags made 189 trips. The reduced number of American ships engaged in the grain trade down the St. Lawrence to Montreal is largely the result of the LaFollette Seamen's Act, which calls for larger crews and therefore has resulted in American bottoms being placed at a disadvantage in competing with Canadian carriers. Only a few of the grain boats running east of the Welland Ship Canal now fly the American flag.

Harry T. Burns, who for many years occupied a prominent place in the grain trade in Buffalo, died early this month. He was born in Quebec in 1868 and came to the United States when he was 15 years old. Until 1922, when his health began to fail, Mr. Burns was actively engaged in the grain business under his own name with offices in the Chamber of Commerce. Besides his widow, he is survived by two sons and two daughters.

Benjamin Ward Appleton, president of the Thornton & Chester Milling Company of Buffalo, died early this month. Born in Boston 63 years ago, Mr. Appleton came to Buffalo about 30 years ago and since that time he has been actively engaged in the grain and milling trades. He is survived by his widow, a daughter and a son, George Miller Appleton, who also is associated with the Thornton & Chester Milling Company.

Grain receipts via the Great Lakes route at the Port of Buffalo last year were 256,296,000 bushels when the final winter storage cargoes are worked out before next April. This represents an increase of almost 46,000,000 bushels over the 1926 figures when 210,000,000 bushels were received at terminal elevators along the waterfront. Only three times since 1836, when grain receipts statistics were started, has the figure for 1927 been surpassed. In 1924, the greatest year on record, receipts at Buffalo were 287,000,000 bushels; in 1925 they reached 270,000,000 bushels and in 1921 the total was 262,000,000 bushels. In 1836, when the first records were kept, receipts at Buffalo were but 543,461 bushels. Anchored in the Buffalo Harbor were 81 boats holding winter storage cargoes aggregating 25,381,000 bushels as compared with 78 boats holding approximately 20,000,000 bushels of grain during the winter of 1926-27. If the grain fleet at the head of the lakes had not been caught in the Neebish Cut, total receipts for the year would have exceeded the 260,000,000-bushel mark. Shipments of grain from the Canadian head of the lakes showed an increase of about 15,000,000 bushels. During the year just closed 280,488,174 bushels of grain were sent forward by lake compared with 295,330,480 bushels during 1926. Despite the decrease in general grain shipments from the head of the lakes, wheat showed a gain of about 7,000,000 bushels over the previous year.

All previous records in the movement of grain through the Welland Canal between Lakes Erie and Ontario were shattered last season, it was announced by the Port Colborne office of the Dominion Department of Railways and Canals. The figures show that 1926 totals were exceeded by 55,000,000 bushels. Shipments from Buffalo through the canal were 19,524,134 bushels greater than the record year of 1925. Total grain shipments moved through the canal last year reached 176,099,853 bushels of which Buffalo sent forward 56,953,783 bushels. Wheat was the outstanding grain to be shipped, the total movement being 120,194,696 bushels or within a few million bushels of being double the amount ever before shipped through the Welland Canal in any previous season of navigation. Oats fell far short of previous shipments, being less than half of the 1926 movement. Last season only 8,667,144 bushels of oats were handled through the canal. Barley, like wheat, showed a decided gain, the movement being 19,627,538 bushels as compared with 15,869,262 bushels for the 1926 season. Rye shipments were 24,646,360 bushels as compared with the next best previous season of 1925 when the movement reached 10,383,259 bushels.

The Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producer's, Ltd., has brought an action in United States District court at Buffalo against the Automobile In-

surance Company, of Hartford, Conn., for \$50,000, the amount of insurance said to be payable for the wheat destroyed November 3, 1925, when a barge sank in the state canal near Gasport. It is claimed by the insurance company that the policy contained a clause relieving it from liability from an accident due to negligence in navigation.

## MILWAUKEE

G. O. SKINROOD - CORRESPONDENT

MILWAUKEE grain dealers have been primarily concerned recently with casting up accounts for the year to see how they have fared over the last 12 months. Despite the discouraging reports on grain receipts in many of the months of 1927, the total for the year proved to be rather favorable, about 4,000,000 ahead of the previous year.

Grain traders predict that this crop season should show a new high record in corn supply. Grain handlers who went out to Nebraska last fall declared that preparations were being made for record shipments to Milwaukee and the record showing made for the past month and the fine shipments of corn for the past year indicate the growing importance of Milwaukee as a corn center. The large corn mills in Milwaukee and other consuming demand all make for the popularity of this city when it comes to selling corn.

Mr. Plumb points out in his annual review that Milwaukee is essentially a hedging market in futures as a protection against fluctuations in the prices of cash grain. This means, he added, that this is not a speculative market in any large sense, the trading being primarily an aid for the cash business of this market. The machinery of grain marketing is getting better and better understood all the time, Mr. Plumb believes, so that there are likely to be fewer unwarranted attacks on the machinery of the grain trade when these conditions are better grasped.

The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce has a jolly frolic at the end of the year as is customary as soon as the "Happy New Year" flashes on the tickers indicating that the business of the year has been finished. Promptly at the close of trade, brokers and messengers and stenographers swarmed to the trading room to get in on the fun.

More than 200 persons took part, many of them wearing crazy paper hats, others carrying tiny paper parasols, others tooting horns, or other noisy devices. Many of the older members of the board were seated in the gallery watching the antics of the younger members on the floor below.

A. E. Bush with a miniature straw hat, was the master of ceremonies. He and other members of the committee M. H. Kleser, E. S. Terry, F. J. Phelan and A. L. Flannagan were in charge.

Streamers and confetti were tossed from the balconies on the crowds below as they whirled with the rhythm of the orchestra. There were some novel dancing numbers and some special stunts originated by the "smart" members of the Entertainment Committee.

The "annual parties" however, are pretty tame affairs when compared with the wild and woolly days of a few years ago when there was some real "violence" in the entertainment. Years ago, before "prohibition" flourished, it was quite a different story, so say some of the old timers. Now, the passing of cigars and the shake of your fellow trader's hand is about as wild as the party gets.

In years gone by the Chamber of Commerce board room was illuminated by large gas glass globes. These balls of glass made excellent targets for sample grain bags. For a time it was quite the fashion to see who was the best marksman in annihilating these glass globes and many is the dollar spent by the Chamber for replacing them.

In by gone days another favorite stunt was to



drop bags of water on the heads of luckless members below. This informal dousing brought many a laugh and chuckle from those who watched.

The prize stunt, however, in the past days was to have some "fun" with one of the long bearded members. These whiskers were secretly the envy of many of the members with a thin growth. However, at the annual party, the trick was to corner the patriarch with the long flowing beard, while the ring leader carefully sifted a bag of flour from above his head. When the whiskers were thoroughly coated with white, the next stunt was to provide a liberal dash of water to the mixture of flour and beard. The stunt made all kinds of merriment while the bearded victim hurled wild expletives from an adjoining wash room as he tried to untangle the sticky mass from his beard.

But alas, these are bygone days. The fun is too tame now to excite more than passing comment.

\* \* \*

The total grain holdings at Milwaukee are gradually creeping up now with the closing of navigation. The aggregate is up to 3,300,000 bushels of which the great bulk is corn and oats. The corn supply was close to the 1,350,000-bushel mark as a result of heavy December receipts. The oats supply is still heavier with 1,755,000 bushels. Barley was almost negligible with only 126,000 bushels. Rye holdings were still smaller with only 42,000 bushels. The wheat supply is almost at the disappearing point with just 39,000 bushels.

\* \* \*

Both the Cargill Grain Company and the Donohue Stratton Company will shortly make arrangements for the use of ships as storage places for grain.

\* \* \*

W. G. Moorhead of W. G. Moorhead & Co. has been elected to a membership in the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce. The Moorhead company took over the business of Henry Rang & Co., at the opening of this year. The Rang company is one of the oldest commission houses on the Board. The Rang company maintained an office here in Milwaukee which will be continued under the new management and ownership.

\* \* \*

The ticker tape service which was installed at the Milwaukee grain market is working out with great success. The grain quotations are now chalked up from the tape instead of being handled by the Morse wire system as before.

"The tape method is faster and presents more detail," declared President W. A. Hottensen of the Milwaukee board. "It is certain that we will not go back to the old system again."

\* \* \*

A fairly good acreage of rye is reported for Wisconsin according to the latest reports, the total being around 238,000 acres. The condition is reported as 94 per cent which is rather high for this season of the year.

\* \* \*

Construction of the will of Edward P. Bacon, Milwaukee grain broker, who died a few years ago has been made in favor of his widow, Mrs. Ella C. Bacon. The proceedings were held in the court of Judge Michael S. Sheridan. By direction of the court the widow will get one \$25,000 bequest without any restrictions and also an additional \$25,000 from the sale of the old homestead. The will provided that if the son Frank R. Bacon did not elect to live in the homestead, the property should be sold and the residue added to the estate. The house and the lot were sold recently for \$50,000. Since the widow is to receive one half of the residue of the estate, she will benefit to the extent of \$25,000 from the sale of the homestead.

\* \* \*

The rate of interest on advances at the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce has again been fixed at 6 per cent.

\* \* \*

Among the new members who have been elected to the Milwaukee Chamber are Yale E. Henry and S. J. Cottingham of Stanhope, Iowa. The Rural Grain Company, operators of several co-operative elevators in Iowa, has obtained the Milwaukee membership to enable the company to make direct shipments to Milwaukee. Mr. Cottingham will be the representative of the Rural Grain Company on the local board. Yale E. Henry is a representative of the Charles A. Krause Milling Company of this city.

\* \* \*

William George Bruce, Mayor Daniel Hoan and William H. Ardern of Milwaukee have been elected directors of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, according to special announcements made at Washington and sent to the harbor commission at Milwaukee.

\* \* \*

The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce has lost two of its most prominently known members.—Valentin Blatz and William Woods Plankinton. Mr. Plankinton was only about 46 years old at the time of his death and the heir to the vast Plankinton estate valued at many millions of dollars. The Plankinton millions first came from the old pack-

ing establishment. Many of the choicest blocks of downtown property have been owned and are still held by the estate. The Plankinton name is one of the most notable names in the history of the city for the last three or four decades.

Mr. Blatz was one of the old time brewers of the city. He left the city in the 70's to get an education in Germany and returned to the city and was soon married to Miss Minna Klettsch, also of one of the leading families of Milwaukee. He became vice-president of the big Blatz Brewing Company in 1892 and held that position until 1920 when members of the Blatz family, after watching their great brewing plants rust with disuse, disposed of their interests in the company. Later, he became a prominent figure in the Alliance Investment Company. Mr. Blatz also died leaving a large fortune, but nothing like the wealth left by Plankinton which will aggregate millions of dollars.



EXTENSIVE preparations are under way in this city for the handling of the Republican National Convention, which will be held in Kansas City in June. Among the prominent men who have been delegated by the general chairman in charge of arrangements are a number of the Kansas City grain men. The Executive Committee includes, Frank G. Crowell, vice-president of the Hall-Baker Grain Company, Fred C. Hoose, vice-president and manager of the Norris Grain Company and Benjamin C. Moore, president of the Moore-Seaver Grain Company. George S. Carkener, formerly a member of the Goffe Carkener Grain Company, will be a member of the Distinguished Guests Committee, in charge of entertaining prominent men here for the convention, and W. C. Goffe, president of the Goffe Carkener Grain Company, will also be a member of this committee. Fred C. Hoose in addition to his position on the Executive Committee, will be chairman of the Committee on Sports.

\* \* \*

Howard Vanderslice, president of Vanderslice-Lynds Grain Company, who recently gave the statue of the "Pioneer Mother" to Kansas City, has made another contribution to the art of the city in the gift of a \$140,000 home with extensive grounds to the Kansas City Art Institute to be converted into a home for the institute. Mr. Vanderslice bought the house for the Art Institute, and it is one of the most beautiful and extensive estates in the city. Mr. Vanderslice is recognized as one of the most public spirited benefactors that Kansas City has, and his unselfish and altruistic interest in the artistic future of his home city is greatly appreciated here.

\* \* \*

The members of the Kansas City Board of Trade, along with all their employees, enjoyed a New Year's party on December 31, from 12 to 2:30. The party and dance was held on the floor, and confetti and colored paper streamers replaced the usual scattered grain samples. The orchestra of the Kansas City Club supplied the music. This is an annual affair.

\* \* \*

E. D. Bigelow, retired secretary of the Kansas City Board of Trade, and now assistant to the president of the Board, is one of the six surviving members in Kansas City of the Missouri and Kansas commanderies of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. As a part of their Christmas celebration the six members had a group picture taken. Mr. Bigelow is 89 years old, and the other ages are 82, 84, 84, 94 and 84.

\* \* \*

Lewis W. Sanford, traffic manager of the Uhlmann Grain Company, has been elected to membership on the Kansas City Board of Trade. Mr. Sanford made his application for membership on transfer from John Kellogg, formerly president of the Armour Grain Company. Mr. Sanford has been in the grain business in Kansas City for some time, and has been with the Uhlmann Grain Company for the past year and a half.

\* \* \*

The Monthly Review of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City shows that the November returns from five leading grain markets in this district showed receipts of wheat, oats, rye and barley were smaller, and of corn and kafir larger than in October. Receipts in all of the six classes of grain during the month exceeded those for November 1926. Receipts of kafir in November were 850,200 bushels as compared with 171,700 bushels in October and 596,000 bushels in November, 1926. Receipts of hay at Kansas City in November totaled 14,388 tons, compared with 26,412 tons. The wheat market during the week ending December 3 was

firm while prices of oats and barley advanced to new high points on the season's crop. Choice Kansas wheat was in good request at Kansas City. Receipts of corn, a large proportion of which was new grain, were readily taken. Elevators at Kansas City and other western markets were taking some corn for storage.

\* \* \*

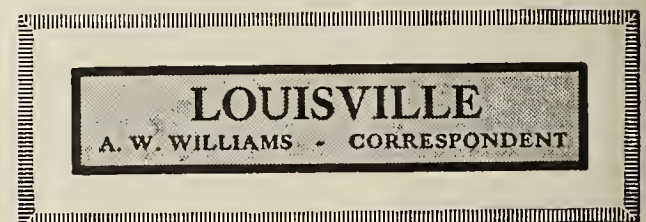
The Nutrena Feed Mills, recently bought an adjoining warehouse, and with the added capacity it will be possible for the company practically to double its output. The new building will provide storage facilities for 100 carloads of manufactured products, and with the added facilities the company will have a daily capacity of between 20 and 25 carloads of manufactured feed for livestock and chickens. Van Roy Miller is president of the organization and has the controlling interest.

\* \* \*

The A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company has leased the Wabash Elevator in Kansas City, on a short term lease running from January 1 to June 1. The 2,000,000-bushel capacity storage elevators will provide the Staley company with high quality western corn in the spring, according to the statement of the company, which has taken the lease here because of the short crop of corn in Illinois. Mr. Staley and George Reed, manager of the grain department of the company, recently made a trip to Kansas City, at which time Mr. Staley bought a membership on the Kansas City Board at a cost of \$7,000. George A. Aylsworth, president of the Great Western Grain Company, will manage the elevators and represent the Staley company on the floor, buying corn for them. Mr. Staley plans to do a merchandising business as well, his membership on the Kansas City Board of Trade doing away with the necessity of paying brokerage commissions. He expects to work grain through the newly leased elevators to the South, the Southwest and the East, estimating that the arrangement will pay for the exchange seat and all expenses in storing and providing corn for the main plant of the company. The Wabash Elevator was formerly operated by the Nye Jenks Grain Company.

\* \* \*

The Missouri State Grain Inspection Department has announced a reduction in the charge for weighing grain from \$1 to 75 cents effective January 1. Roy H. Monier is head of the department.



CONDITIONS are looking up a trifle in the grain trade in the Louisville territory. Business was quite dull over the latter part of December, due to inventory and the usual slow season just before the close of the year. Since January 1, demand has been a trifle better and prices are also up somewhat. Daily handlings are still comparatively light, elevator men reporting that long storage stocks are good, but that in and out movements haven't gotten back to normal.

\* \* \*

The coldest weather of the past two winters was experienced the night of December 31, when temperatures dropped to about five to six degrees below zero. Cold weather and winds were said to have been needed to aid in drying out corn. It also froze up soft roads, and gave farmers a chance to get stuff out of their fields, and haul it to markets. On the other hand the cold weather results in heavy running ice in the Ohio River, which has stopped all traffic too and from the river towns, as packets as well as ferries were stopped by the ice. However, movement of river bottom corn to market has been offset by large movement of corn from soft road sections.

\* \* \*

Corn continues quite wet, averaging about 25 per cent moisture, and everything coming in has to be dried. It is also reported corn is running light on test weight, it being a chaffy crop in this section. Seedsmen are complaining over the fact that no seed stock is being offered. It is claimed that it will be necessary to go well west as far as Nebraska and Iowa for seed corn in quantities this year, as Indiana and Illinois corn is not showing strong in quality.

\* \* \*

Demand for feed has been picking up a trifle, as outdoor pasturage is off until spring. Bran, sacked, is jobbing at \$33; mixed feed, \$34; middlings, \$35; cracked corn, \$40; and feed meal, \$38. There is a very fair demand for various stock and poultry feeds.

\* \* \*

Ed Scherer, Bingham Hewett Grain Company, Louisville, is back on the job, having been laid up about two weeks with an attack of influenza. Mr.



Scherer discussing business remarked that conditions were somewhat better, and that business had been a trifle more active since the turn of the year.

\* \* \*

F. C. Dickson, Kentucky Public Elevator Company, reported that long time storage holdings were good, but that daily handlings were running light, and it seemed as though things were really duller than they are.

\* \* \*

Harry A. Volz, head of S. Zorn & Co., local grain dealers, has become a Kentucky colonel, having been commissioned a colonel on the staff of Governor Flem D. Samson, who named him on November 24, shortly after he went into office. Mr. Volz is president of the Louisville Board of Aldermen.

\* \* \*

Winter acreage of grains is reported as unusually large this year account of favorable planting conditions in the fall. There was considerable planting of wheat, winter oats and rye. Cold weather at the start of January came without snow protection, but probably didn't do a great deal of damage, as it only lasted about three days, and winter grains had a fairly good start.

\* \* \*

At the office of Henry Fruechtenicht, elevator operator and jobber in hay, grain, etc., it was reported that business had shown considerable improvement following the turn of the year.

## TOLEDO

S. M. BENDER

CORRESPONDENT

THE annual membership dinner of the Toledo Produce Exchange was held in the new Commodore Perry Hotel, Wednesday evening, January, 11. It was held this year in conjunction with the Toledo Transportation Club and the Great Lakes Regional Advisory Board. Several representatives of Chicago firms attended as well as members of the Exchange from out of town. Congressman James Begg of Ohio was the principal speaker of the evening while Toledo's own Frank Mulholland, country wide speaker of prominence, acted in the capacity of toastmaster. The prosperity of the past year in all lines was especially stressed and the Hon. James Begg gave a very enlightening speech on the "Outlook for 1928." Excellent music was furnished by local talent.

\* \* \*

Fred Mayer of J. F. Zahm & Co., has been elected president of the Toledo Produce Exchange

\* \* \*

The resignation of C. J. West, as state and Federal statistician for Ohio, which was submitted January 9, was deeply regretted by the farmers and grain men throughout the state as well as his associates at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Columbus, Ohio. He resigned to accept a position as farm economist for the Ohio-Pennsylvania Joint Stock Land Bank, of Cleveland, Ohio.

\* \* \*

Fred Jaeger, of J. F. Zahm & Co., and David Anderson, of the National Milling Company, celebrated their sixty-first birthdays together on January 5. Louis A. Mennel, of the Mennel Milling Company, reached the half century mark on January 12. A. W. Boardman, who managed the East Side Iron Elevator for many years, passed his eightieth birthday on January 6. He retired in 1913, but occasionally comes up on the exchange floor for a visit with his son, W. A. Boardman, who succeeded him as manager.

\* \* \*

Receipts of Soft Red wheat have been rather light during the past month due principally to poor weather conditions and the fact that reports indicate that only about 15 per cent of the crop remains in farmers' hands. Premiums have been strong with the bid basis now at four cents over the Chicago May price basis Toledo rate points. Many mills waited until after inventory before buying wheat and this has stimulated the demand to some extent of late. Stocks here, both private and public, are small for this time of year and it is not likely that premiums will decline much. The outlook for the new crop has been given a setback by the freezing and the thawing which prominent grain men look upon as very injurious. Those who have traveled around the state declare they have never seen conditions so backward and predict another short crop this season.

\* \* \*

Millfeeds have been strong with fair demand for both wheat feeds as well as coarse grains. The light production has helped the price trend materially and dealers have been carrying on with but very light stocks. Actual sales over the holidays were small but may pick up with colder

weather. Inventory time has also prevented many buyers from making further commitments. It is reported that some mills have sold far ahead of their production. Bran has been more active than other feeds and in some instances difficult to secure delivery. Most of the business since the beginning of the season has been for immediate shipment and would seem to indicate that buyers have not had the usual winter's supplies stored away. Mixers report their business holding up well and with indications for a brisk trade during the spring months.

\* \* \*

Corn movement has been exceedingly light because of the shortage of the crop this year. Dealers say that in most sections of the state the crop was only about one-quarter of normal yield. There will be a large amount of unmerchantable corn and already there has been a demand from sections that usually raise enough for their own requirements and some to spare. Prices have held very well because of the above and even high moisture corn has been wanted for mixing with old corn. Driers will not be kept busy this season as little of the corn will move to market. The corn that has been cribbed has turned sour in some localities and elevator men believe it was sour before it left the fields. Heavy rains and warm weather during the months of October and November spoiled much corn that was really fit for market.

\* \* \*

Oats have been bringing fancy prices especially for the heavy-weights which were scarce this year. They have had a splendid advance and while many look forward to still higher prices it is noticeable that arrivals increase with each bulge. The cash trade here has been excellent and buyers have been keen competitors for the small arrivals. Local industries have created a broader demand for oats during the past year and dealers also have built up an excellent outside trade.

\* \* \*

Hay market has been dull and prices have just held their own as compared with outside markets. Receipts have been light and the demand the same. Farmers would rather hold their hay than to sell at present low prices. The large crop in this section of the country has put a damper on higher hay prices. Dealers have reported some demand for the better grades but as a whole the hay market has been very quiet. The outlook for the new year is none too bright and about the only thing that could really help would be a short crop this coming season.

\* \* \*

Receipts of grain in this market during the past year give some indication of the rising prestige of Toledo as a grain center. During 1927 over 28,000,000 bushels of grain was handled against 24,000,000 in 1926 and 22,000,000 during 1925. The increase was mostly in wheat which was over half of the total. This market has broadened considerably as a milling, exporting and distributing center for both Soft Winter and Spring wheat. Large mills grinding flour as well as mills turning out special brands of feeds have found this locality ideal for carrying on their business.

\* \* \*

H. Wallace Applegate, secretary of the Mennel Milling Company, is now in Santa Fe, N. M., where he spent the holidays with his family. Word received from him indicates that grain market news is scarce and arrives several days late. He will return sometime during the present month.

\* \* \*

Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, have bought the Almont Elevator Company, located at Almont, Mich. H. A. McCormick, will be manager for the new firm.

\* \* \*

John H. Taylor, treasurer of the Northwestern Elevator & Mill Company, spent a few days in New York City during the past month.

\* \* \*

Three group meetings were held by the Ohio Grain Dealers Association during the past month, at Fostoria, Greenville and Washington C. H., Ohio. They were well attended by terminal market dealers and managers who have found this means of exchanging views very profitable.

\* \* \*

About 100 members of the Toledo exchange and their guests attended the farewell dinner for H. Wallace Applegate, which was given in the Toledo Club, the evening of December 19. He completed his second term as president of the Exchange during the past year. Mark N. Mennel, of the Mennel Milling Company, was toastmaster.

\* \* \*

Louis Mennel, of the Mennel Milling Company, is spending a few weeks with his family who are wintering at Pasadena, Calif.

\* \* \*

Bill Cummings, secretary of the Ohio Grain Dealers Association, reports the membership now over 200 and still going strong. Starting with 126 members last June this active association has grown by leaps and bounds through the efforts of its capable secretary.

## OMAHA

B. O. HOLMQUIST

CORRESPONDENT

THE following were appointed by President Harris as chairmen on the various standing committees of the Grain Exchange for the coming year: Grain, J. T. Buchanan of the Omaha Elevator Company; Wheat Discount, L. L. Quinby, of the Mid-West Grain Company, chairman; G. F. Dristy of the Updike Grain Corporation, vice-chairman; Coarse Grain Discount, J. A. Cole of the Nye & Jenks Grain Company, chairman; R. E. Miller of the Updike Grain Corporation, vice-chairman; Membership, J. H. Wright, Jr., of the Nebraska-Iowa Grain Company; Publicity, H. A. Butler of the Butler-Welsh Grain Company; Arbitration, E. A. Lucke of the Lucke-Gibbs Grain Company; Appeals, J. A. Linderholm of the Crowell Elevator Company; Radio, F. P. Manchester, secretary of the Grain Exchange; Alleged Violation of Rules, L. L. Quinby; Quotations, E. L. Cabill of the Burns Grain Company; Cash Margins, A. Hedelund of the United Grain Company. The Transportation Committee which is a very large committee is headed by an advisory committee composed of C. D. Sturtevant, chairman; A. McKinley, vice-chairman; J. W. Holmquist, Chauncey Abbott, and J. A. Linderholm.

\* \* \*

E. A. Beardsley, well-known grain broker who has been ill for the past three months is improving slowly but is as yet unable to be at his office. On Christmas Day, several members of the Grain Exchange wished Mr. Beardsley a Merry Christmas by radio from WAAW, the Grain Exchange broadcasting station. Mr. Beardsley's receiving-set had been tuned in at his bedside and he was greatly pleased at being greeted in this novel way.

\* \* \*

Max A. Miller, secretary of the Miller Cereal Mills, reports that their new corn-flakes mill will be put in operation on the first of February. While this addition to their plant will not greatly increase their milling capacity, it will permit them to put a finished product on the market under their own label, whereas up to this time they have had to ship the corn grits East to other mills for the final processing. This company is well-known to the trade as manufacturers of high-grade corn-meal, corn-grits and hominy and for this reason should be able within a short time to sell their full capacity of corn-flakes, about 2,500 cases daily.

\* \* \*

John A. Kuhn, traffic manager of the Grain Exchange, left January 9 for Chicago to attend the hearing on freight rates before the Interstate Commerce Commission. He was accompanied by Ed. P. Smith, former mayor of Omaha and attorney for the Exchange.

\* \* \*

O. E. Harris, president of the Grain Exchange and vice-president of the Trans-Mississippi Grain Company, accompanied by Mrs. Harris, left January 6 for a six weeks' trip to the Pacific Coast.

\* \* \*

W. J. Hynes, head of the Hynes Elevator Company and the Farmers Terminal Elevator Company, will continue as treasurer of the Omaha Grain Exchange. G. F. Dristy of the Updike Grain Corporation, who was elected to this office, was unable to serve and Mr. Hynes, who has been treasurer for the past three years, consented to serve another term.

\* \* \*

A. McKinley of the Omaha Elevator Company spent a week in December attending the meeting of the Western Advisory Board of the American Railway Association at Twin Falls, Idaho.

\* \* \*

For the first time in several years, Nebraska corn in moving chiefly to eastern markets, due to the short crop in Illinois and other Central States. The Pacific Coast is being supplied with corn by western Nebraska and Kansas. Both Kansas and Nebraska raised large crops of high grade corn and both mills and feeders are paying a premium for corn from these states.

\* \* \*

The annual "Duplicate Bridge Tournament," sponsored by the Omaha Grain Club for members of the Grain Exchange will be started Friday, January 20. Pairings are now being made and teams of "Bears" and "Bulls" will be chosen next week. A dinner will precede the first meeting at which couples will be auctioned off, the proceeds to go into a pool which will be won by the lucky "owner" of the couple which is fortunate enough to win the tournament. An entry fee will be charged and the winners of the tournament will be awarded cash prizes. Last year, this tournament was won by O. M. Smith of the Updike Grain Cor-



puration and Warren Howard, formerly attorney for the Grain Exchange. The committee in charge of the tournament is composed of Max A. Miller, O. H. Gibbs, O. M. Smith, Mel Uhl, Jr., and B. O. Holmquist.

\* \* \*

Many reports of damage to the growing crop of Winter wheat are being received from both Nebraska and Kansas. There has been practically no snow-fall in either state and fall rains were deficient in many sections. This, coupled with the extremely low temperatures and high winds of December, is expected to cause a large loss due to winter-killing. At this time, no accurate estimate can be made of the loss, but unless spring weather is exceedingly favorable, it will be very high.

\* \* \*

The Crowell Lumber & Grain Company, for 50 years known as a leading Nebraska grain company, passed out of existence last month, when it was merged with the Crowell Elevator Company of Omaha. Ownership of the two companies has always been nearly identical, but the parent company operated country elevators and lumber-yards while the elevator company operated terminal elevators at Omaha. C. C. Crowell, Jr., son of the founder of the companies, is president of the new organization and J. A. Linderholm is the secretary. This company will operate both country elevators and lumber-yards, as well as the terminal at Omaha, which was recently sold to the Illinois Central Railroad, and which will be materially enlarged this spring.

\* \* \*

In place of the usual rough-house which has been an annual custom on the floor of this Exchange at the close of business on December 31, this year "Pat Kroh's Melody-Makers" played on the trading floor from 10 until noon, to celebrate the passing of another successful year in the history of the Exchange.

## MINNEAPOLIS

ALBERT W. MORSE CORRESPONDENT

**T**RANSFERS of memberships in The Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis during the months of December and January included those of S. L. Cobb to R. F. Morean; A. R. McRae to W. I. Nightingale; and E. L. Phelps to Louis T. Phelps, all on December 27. The membership of A. L. Goetzmann was transferred to A. E. Patton on January 3, and that of F. H. Higgins was placed in the name of Henry E. Salyards on January 6. On January 6 the privilege of corporate membership was extended to the Ely Salyards Company on the membership of Henry E. Salyards, secretary.

\* \* \*

The "Old Chamber" lost its top floor early in January, in the process of wrecking to make room for the new building.

\* \* \*

Charles S. Pillsbury, vice-president of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Company, and Mrs. Pillsbury, expected to sail from New York on January 7 on the *Franconia* for Naples, to be joined there by their daughters, the Misses Katherine and Mary Pillsbury, for a three months' stay abroad.

\* \* \*

The Tri-State Country Grain Shippers Association is to hold its annual convention at the Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, on Thursday, February 9. F. E. Crandall, Mankato, Minn., is president.

\* \* \*

The Chamber membership standing in the name of T. H. Hagen remains as such. The proposed sale of that membership, announced for December 22, was not made.

\* \* \*

J. R. Stewart, president of the Banner Grain Company, Mrs. Stewart, and their daughter, Virginia, expect to leave about February 15 on a European trip of three months, visiting France, Italy and Spain, and other Mediterranean countries.

\* \* \*

It is expected that the annual report of the Chamber will be issued some time in February.

\* \* \*

The Farmers Elevator Association of Minnesota is to hold its twenty-first annual convention at the West Hotel, Minneapolis, February 14, 15, 16. A. F. Nelson, Benson, Minn., is secretary.

\* \* \*

W. J. Loomis, elevator owner of Enderlin, N. D., tries to find time every year to go on a duck hunting trip with his dog, "Buster", and the rest of the time "Buster" stays on the job at the elevator. Mr. Loomis has been in North Dakota since territorial days, and has shipped more than 2,000 cars to Minneapolis and Duluth. He has operated an elevator for 36 years, and during the past 25

years has owned the 20,000-bushel elevator which he now has in Enderlin. He recalls the time when his elevator handled about 700,000 bushels each year, and there was a string of teams waiting all day. Mr. Loomis mentioned his friendship of long standing with Charles M. Case of Minneapolis.

\* \* \*

The Chamber of Commerce Glee Club has been rehearsing for its part in the benefit concert to be given by a 1,000-voice choir of the Associated Male Choruses of Minneapolis on January 21. The proceeds are to go into the municipal organ fund for the new auditorium. O. H. Ulring, W. C. Mitchell Company, is president of the Chamber glee club.

\* \* \*

Alfred Austin Beltz, aged 68 years, and a mill feed jobber in Minneapolis since 1886, died on Monday, December 26, after a year's illness. Mr. Beltz came to Minneapolis from Pennsylvania, and at one time he was a member of the Chamber. He was rather unassuming, had a pleasing personality, and was well-regarded by the members of the grain trade. He is survived by his wife, a daughter, Katherine, and a son, Alfred Austin Beltz, Jr. There is a slight possibility that his business will be continued by his son, but it is expected that the office at 318 Corn Exchange will be kept open.

\* \* \*

The following amendments were adopted by the Chamber on December 23, after approval by the Board of Directors on December 8:

### AMENDMENT NO. 1

Amend Section 5 of Rule XXI of the General Rules of this Association by striking out the second paragraph of this Section—substituting the following in place thereof.

"Where the seller delivers his invoice by the required time, even if the disposition order is not attached, he is entitled to payment, provided that prior to 2:30 o'clock P. M. on week days and 12:00 M. on Saturdays tender of the disposition order is made to the buyer by the seller in exchange for the payment of said invoice."

### AMENDMENT NO. 2

Amend the General Rules of this Association by striking out present Rule XXX and substitute the following in place thereof.

### RULE XXX

#### EXECUTION OF ORDERS FOR FUTURE DELIVERY FROM NON-MEMBER CORPORATIONS.

Any member, firm or corporation accepting orders for purchase or sale of any of the commodities dealt in under the rules of this Association for future delivery, except sales "to arrive," from a non-member corporation shall follow the following procedure.

If the non-member corporation has filed with the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce a copy of the Minutes of one of its Directors' meetings, in which one of its executive officers, other than the individual authorized to give the order, is designated as the individual to receive the duplicate confirmations of trade for future delivery—the member, firm or corporation accepting the orders shall, in all cases, send a duplicate confirmation to the designated officers in addition to the regular confirmation prescribed by the Rules.

If no such copy of the Minutes of a meeting of the Board of Directors of the non-member corporation has been filed with the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, the member, firm or corporation of the Chamber of Commerce, accepting the orders shall endeavor to secure such a copy. The words "endeavor to secure" shall be construed as follows:—

The member, firm or corporation accepting the order for future delivery shall send by registered mail to the President or Secretary of the non-member corporation, addressed either by name or by title, a copy of this rule and a request that the non-member corporation file with the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce a copy of the Minutes of a meeting of its Board of Directors, setting forth the resolution in which there is designated the executive officer to whom the duplicate confirmations should be sent.

Failure on the part of the non-member corporation to comply with this request, or to notify the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce in case of any change in either the officer authorized to give orders for future delivery, or the officer designated to receive duplicate confirmations, shall be construed as indicating that duplicate confirmations are being received by the proper officer of the non-member corporation, and that the Board of Directors of the non-member corporation is properly advised with reference to the execution of orders for future delivery on behalf of the non-member corporation.

In case there is no officer designated to receive the duplicate confirmation, the member, firm or corporation executing the orders for future delivery shall mail the duplicate confirmation either to the President or to the Secretary (by name or title) of the non-member corporation.

A violation of any of the provisions of this Rule shall be punishable by suspension for such period as the Board of Directors, in its discretion, may determine.

## DULUTH

S. J. SCHULTE - - CORRESPONDENT

**A**CCLAMATIONS promise to be the order of the day at the annual meeting of the Duluth Board of Trade to be held on January 17. At the nomination meeting held on January 7 no opposition to the retiring officers and directors and members of standing committees developed. G. G. Barnum of the Barnum Grain Company was re-nominated as president and H. S. Newell of H. S. Newell & Co. as vice-president. W. R. McCarthy, president of the Capitol Elevator Company, George E. Robson, president of Turle & Co., and Benjamin Stockman, manager of the Duluth-Superior Milling

Company, were nominated for the Board of Directors to serve three year-terms.

George G. Barnum, Sr., of the Barnum Grain Company, M. M. McCabe of McCabe Bros. Company and E. A. Vivian of the Consolidated Elevator Company were nominated for the Board of Arbitration. For the Board of Appeals, Thomas Gibson, Sr.; F. E. Lindahl, manager of the Cargill Commission Company; F. C. Tenney, manager of the Tenney Company; and H. A. Starkey, president of the Consolidated Elevator Company were nominated.

\* \* \*

H. S. Newell was elected a director of the Duluth Board of Trade Clearing House Association at its annual meeting to fill the vacancy created by the withdrawal of P. H. Ginder. Other directors and officers of the association were re-elected by acclamation. That made the Board of Directors for the ensuing year as follows: W. J. McCabe, E. N. Bradley, G. H. Spencer, H. S. Newell, B. Stockman, G. G. Barnum Sr. and J. W. Galvin.

Officers for 1928 are as follows: E. N. Bradley, president; B. Stockman, vice-president; George F. Foster, secretary and manager; and S. W. Paine, assistant manager. The clearing house association experienced a busy period last fall owing to the heavy crops of wheat and other grains over the Northwest and the rush of marketing up to the close of navigation. Comparatively wide fluctuations in prices were registered at times.

\* \* \*

Helmer Grenner, office man with A. D. Thomson & Co., for several years, is being congratulated by his friends upon his promotion to a position on the trading floor, the company finding it necessary to increase its staff there. He has been elected a member of the Board of Trade, taking over the membership of F. L. Carey.

\* \* \*

J. N. McKindley, sales agent of the North Dakota Grain Growers Company, has returned to duty after an absence of nearly three months, through having sustained a broken ankle. G. E. Robson of Turle & Co., is convalescing at his home after a severe operation performed several weeks ago.

\* \* \*

George H. Atwood, son of H. J. Atwood of the Atwood-Larson Company, received warm congratulations from his friends upon the occasion of his marriage on January 4 to Winnifred Alexia Braden of Duluth.

\* \* \*

John F. Plotnicky of John E. Brennan & Co., commission merchants, Chicago, was a recent visitor on the Duluth Board of Trade. He expressed himself as feeling generally optimistic regarding the outlook in the grain trade for the present year.

\* \* \*

Julius H. Barnes of the Barnes-Ames Company was a recent visitor on this market from New York. He admitted that his firm and connections had participated in a substantial trade in wheat and other grains during the present crop year to date, but he declined to express any opinions regarding the future trade outlook, beyond the fact that Government interferences at times had proven a trade handicap and had prevented growers from realizing prices they might have otherwise received. In that connection he mentioned that the New York Produce Exchange had been forced to discontinue its futures trading on that account. The board found itself so handicapped through regulations under the Grain Futures Act that it was found impossible to attract public trading to any extent.

\* \* \*

With the movement of grain this way from the country, light since the close of navigation, stocks in the elevators at the head of the lakes are accumulating slowly and dealers are now sanguine that failing unlooked for runs, space in the houses will be available to take care of everything coming in up to the time for the loading out of the first boats next spring. Stocks of all grains in the elevators up till January 9, aggregated 17,800,000 bushels, an increase of 3,100,000 bushels during the last month. Of the supplies on hand 14,775,000 bushels are Spring wheat and Durum.

\* \* \*

The well sustained interest in the rye market is inspiring specialists here in it. They contend that the small spreads between rye and Durum wheat futures here and at Chicago are significant. It has been noted that the present spreads between rye and Durum wheat and Spring wheat on the Duluth market of 17 and 24 cents under and of 26 cents under the Chicago May future are the smallest on record and compare with discounts up to 60 cents a few seasons back.

\* \* \*

Contract for the foundation for an addition of 240 concrete fireproof bins to the Great Northern Elevator S at Superior involving an approximate outlay of \$800,000 has been awarded to Pepard & Fulton, contractors, Superior Wis. The contract provides for the completion of the tanks by September 1 next in time for the handling of next season's grain crops. Bids for the superstructure are being taken and the contract is expected to be awarded shortly. The new tanks will have an in-



dividual capacity of 12,500 bushels each, being 13 feet in diameter and 110 feet in height. Their completion will increase the capacity of the Greater Northern Railroads System of elevators at Superior from 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels. A. D. Thomson & Co., Duluth, are the lessors of the Great Northern elevators.

R. M. White of the White Grain Company commented upon the receipts of a broad inquiry for coarse grains and feeds on this market during the last month from over a widening territory. He intimated that his firm looks forward to a substantially heavier business in those lines between now and the opening of the spring season owing to the heavier requirements of the dairying interests over the territory.

Buyers for the mills have been competing strongly during the last month for any supplies of protein Spring wheat or Durum offered on the sample tables on this market. The basis on No. 1 Dark Northern wheat as on January 10, stood at 45 cents over the Minneapolis May price. For No. 1 Amber Durum up to 33 cents over the Duluth May price was quoted for No. 1 Amber Durum wheat.

For some reason or other barley remains in good demand on this market. The Itasca Elevator Company is credited with having been a prominent operator in it. The run of barley from the country has been on the straggly order since the close of navigation and stocks in the elevators now aggregate under 220,000 bushels. It is regarded as interesting to note that barley prices are now averaging up 15 cents higher than a year ago.

## INDIANAPOLIS

H. M. RUDEAUX CORRESPONDENT

MOVEMENT of grain to the Indianapolis market during the past month, has been abnormally light, the result probably of the snow blocked roads and the extremely cold weather, which prevented farmers from hauling their grain to the elevators. The condition is particularly true of the area west and southwest of Indianapolis, from which points the majority of the grain moving to this market originates. The condition, however, is nothing unusual and has been experienced for years, just prior to the holidays. The demand, too, has been unusually light, but all arrivals have been consumed, even though there is the usual snap lacking. One of the commodities showing exceptional demand is ear corn, for which there is a very good demand from interior points, in western Ohio and eastern Indiana. In some sections there is a slight premium offered for good sound ear corn, preferably yellow. Elevators report corn moving to this market for drying, and several of the elevators are running a 24-hour shift seven days a week in order to take care of the business.

Elevator "B" located at Beech Grove, Ind., and operated by the Cleveland Grain & Milling Company is running overtime in order to cope with the situation, considered very unusual at time of the year. Mr. Sheppard, manager of the elevator, reports the drier with a capacity of 35,000 bushels every 24 hours working night and day, and all day Sunday including Sunday night. It is something we haven't done in years said Mr. Sheppard, but the condition of the corn in these parts necessitates running to full capacity until the situation is relieved. Horace G. Brumfield, superintendent of Elevator "B", has returned to his duties after spending the month of December in Texas, where he took a much needed rest. Mr. Brumfield says he feels fine and is raring to go.

The Indianapolis Board of Trade and the grain men prepared an elaborate entertainment for the visitors who were in Indianapolis on the twelfth and thirteenth of this month, to attend the Indiana Grain Dealers convention. The affair will be held at the magnificent Columbia Club, one of the finest clubs in the country on the night of the twelfth, and no expense was spared in securing the best possible talent for the occasion, which was under the direct supervision of men who have had experience in arranging entertainment before, that proved to be a success in every respect. Ed Sheppard was the chairman of the committee, and was assisted by Lew Hill who will ever be remembered by every grain dealer who has attended a convention in the past 10 years. Mr. Hill has a reputation of putting out the best lunch free of charge in the state, and few grain dealers there are who haven't partaken of it; which has made him famous among the grain men over the state. Joe Lackey assisted Ed Ander-

son, Fay Winslow and Warren Mannon, and the entertainment is now referred to as the one big night.

Bert Boyd and his wife have left Indianapolis for an indefinite period, during which time Mr. Boyd will take a much needed rest.

Directors of the National Hay Association will hold their midwinter meeting at the Hotel Lincoln, selecting the 1928 convention city. Henry T. Davis head of the Indianapolis convention bureau, announced yesterday that efforts were being made to have the convention here. The directors will be the guests of the convention bureau and O. D. Kendrick and Bert F. Sloan of this city, local hay merchants and grain dealers. The national officers who will attend the meeting are H. A. Dinius, Roanoke, Ind., president; D. B. Tilson, Kansas City, first vice-president; Aime Guertin, Montreal, second vice-president; Fred K. Sale, Winchester, secretary, and J. C. Suttie, Omaha, Neb., traffic manager.

Zeal and persistence in the growing of corn in Indiana are not limited to quality, but include quantity. Farmers are learning not only how to produce better grain, but to produce more of it. The frequency with which residents of the state have won the title of world corn king on a quality basis at the annual international contest at Chicago is notable. While this honor has been coming to Hoosiers, it is significant that an improvement in yield has not been overlooked. In a five-acre contest conducted this year through the joint auspices of Purdue University and the Indiana Corn Growers' Association, 67 men in 23 counties produced 100 bushels or more an acre, with Harry Ayler, of Brooksbury, Jefferson County, in first place, with an average of 152.53. It seems only yesterday when an achievement of that sort would have been regarded as an impossibility. Even the yield of 100 bushels an acre was deemed as holding little chance of accomplishment. Yet 67 men did that in the last season in a carefully supervised test. One hundred and forty-five others had yields averaging between 85 and 100 bushels, and 147 growers ranged between 75 and 85. That 359 of the 727 farmers who completed the corn growing project should have made records entitling them to medals awarded by the Growers Association is particularly remarkable this year. The season for planting and cultivation was far from favorable. A careful selection of seed and the use of skilled methods combined to overcome unusual obstacles.

Worthy of particular note is the record made by Mr. Ayler, the prize winner, who ranked first in the record of yields. His 152.53 bushels an acre is ahead of any average established in the history of the contest, the previous high mark having been 143.99 bushels, made in 1925 by John Barnes, also of Jefferson County. Agriculture in Indiana is on the way to master methods that mean more corn as well as better corn. Nor has any one part of the state monopolized honors during the years. While southern Indiana, for instance, was getting the crown in acreage yield in 1927, the quality championship goes to Chester E. Troyer, of LaFountaine, in northern Indiana, who won the international sweepstake a few weeks ago.

## ST. LOUIS

FAIRMOUNT CORRESPONDENT

THE Merchants' Exchange Bowling League comprised of 10 teams meeting once a week are enjoying considerable pleasure in bowling. They vie with each other in an effort to put their team in the lead. The following are the names of the various teams: Sampling Department, Rye, Seed Corn, Barley, Jack Frost, Liberty Bell, Oats, K. C., Wheat, Sample Grades. William Wolf of Picker & Beardsley Commission Company is secretary of the league and a very capable one at that.

John Thyson of Ashley, Ill., an old member of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange and a former member of the Famous Art Club, departed this life on December 18 at Ashley, Ill., and was buried December 20, St. Louis, Mo.

Austin Morton a son of Claude Morton of the grain firm of Morton & Co., is an applicant for membership to act as wheat buyer for the Hezel Milling Company at East St. Louis, Ill. Young Mr. Morton is an active young man and promises to become a successful wheat buyer. Adolph Schuessler who for many years has been office

manager for the Hunter Grain Company is also an applicant for membership.

The following were nominated for the Appeal Committee: J. M. Adam, J. P. Berger, Ward Brown, Harry Boudreau, Ludwig Hesse, W. J. Neirgarth, Louis F. Schultz, F. M. Scott and Walter H. Toberman.

The Arbitration Committee as nominated were J. J. Albrecht, J. M. Chilton, Ed. F. Manglesdorf, B. J. McSorley, Herman A. Von Rump.

W. A. Gardner, a former president of the Merchants' Exchange, paid us a visit on January 4. Mr. Gardner after leaving St. Louis became a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, the firm being Gardner Padleford Company, leaving there about nine years ago and becoming a member of the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. Gardner is a brother of former Governor Gardner of Missouri and is well liked by the membership of the Exchange. Mr. Gardner looks as young as he did when he left St. Louis.

Everett N. Davis of the Davis Grain Company of Ft. Dodge, Iowa, is an applicant for membership on transfer from H. W. Daub. C. F. Smith of the Marshall Hall Grain Corporation is also an applicant for membership on transfer from Edward F. Fay. Ernest W. Taylor of Nye Jenks Grain Company is also an applicant on transfer from F. L. Carey.

B. L. Slack, familiarly known as "Buck", was a visitor on January 7. Mr. Slack is now a resident of Salt Lake City, Utah, and formerly secretary of the old United Elevator & Grain Company of this city, going into business here under the style of Slack, Fuller Grain Company. Mr. Slack was one of our old timers and looks wonderfully well.

On January 11, the election of officers was held by the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, and the regular ticket of the Nominating Committee was successful. The new officers include the following: President, F. B. Chamberlain; first vice-president, J. H. Caldwell; second vice-president, H. H. Langenberg; director for one year, C. E. Valier; and directors for two years, R. P. Annan, H. F. Beckman, W. T. Brooking and G. S. Milnor.

## CINCINNATI

WALLACE FORSTE CORRESPONDENT

THE wheat mart here opened independently strong in December's first week of trade, with prices considerably higher due to very light receipts. Country offers to sell were very light, and most wheat was said to be in big hands with very little going to country elevators from farmers. The demand of millers was only fair and grinding was curtailed due to dull flour season and impending inventory taking. In corn for this period, the cash was very strong here, owing to light offerings and few advices of consignment. The country showed a striking tendency to hold shipments for better prices. Milling demand for Yellow and White was especially active, while the industries were supplied from elevator stock. Prices were about 6 cents higher than in the previous week. Oats, too, advanced in price and the scarcity became acute. Shipping and retail interests were anxiously inquiring for supplies testing better than 30 pounds. Low grades and mixed sold almost, if not as readily, as the better grade grain.

A setback was experienced in wheat in the second week's trading when prices declined slightly. Receipts were light, however, and the demand was fairly good from small scattered mills, who reported flour sales holding up well, considering the usual dull period of the year. Little demand was shown by larger concerns. Oats became easier in this period, with prices lower. Receipts were small and the trade complained of inability to buy the new crop because of the lack of disposition on the part of farmers to sell on the basis. The demand for shipment of old corn was excellent, especially from eastern interests, who reported difficulty in finding adequate supply. Cold weather somewhat stimulated buying. Oats prices remained the same and the market showed a firmness in tone here.

Demand for wheat was good in the third week's trading, with the market easier with prices lower under the option influence. Orders and inquiries from small mills were increased and many were reported to be grinding at capacity. Larger concerns seemed to be absolutely idle and very little buying was done in the Cincinnati exchange by them. Corn prices also fell a few cents under option influence, but



the corn situation as a whole showed improvement. Country offerings and consignments were no larger, but the demand for old crop was much improved, particularly for interior Kentucky points, and the immediate vicinity. Local industries and retailers were also good buyers, and sales were larger than in some time. A report issued by the Ohio Agricultural Station showed corn prices in Ohio averaging 80 cents a bushel on farms, compared to 69 cents for Iowa and 73 cents for Illinois, on November 15. The average for the United States at this date, the report said, was 74 cents. The oat market at Cincinnati declined in sympathy with wheat and corn, but prices were held within a fraction of the previous week.

In December's last week of trading holiday dullness was prevalent, with export and milling demand on a decline. Small mills, however, were after high grade wheat, which was supplied by local elevators. The market continued easier under the optional influence with prices slightly lower. Local elevators reported considerable No. 1 and No. 2 wheat still on hand. Country offerings of corn to arrive were very light, while consignments were in sympathy, but the demand was also slower, as buyers were inclined to delay stocking up until after the holidays. The basis was  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents lower. Oats receipts were considerably larger in the final week of trade, but consisted mostly of purchases from other terminal markets. The demand was good both for shipment and local consumption, but prices were slightly lower.

Fires caused damage estimated at \$200,000 to the George Keller hay and grain elevators at Tenth and Lowell streets, Newport, Ky., late in December. Mr. Keller, sole owner of the property and who lives at Bellevue, was covered for half of one-third of the amount by insurance. The elevator, of 25,000 bushels' capacity, was full of oats, corn and millfeed. Spontaneous combustion was given as the cause. A few months previously, fire did \$50,000 damage to the same elevator. Some years ago a fire practically gutted the same structure.

## NEW YORK

G. K. TRAFTON - CORRESPONDENT

THERE has been a sharp advance in the value of memberships in the N. Y. Produce Exchange during the past month. Regular memberships, which were selling in December as low as \$1,400, shot up somewhat rapidly at times and reached a high mark of \$4,850, while associate memberships which had been as low as \$800, advanced to \$2,950. The striking increase in demand for memberships was traceable almost wholly to the movement to establish a market for trading in so-called "Over-the-Counter" securities, and it was noted that the majority of the inquiries came from investment houses dealing in such securities. In fact, representatives of several firms of this kind have already made application for membership in the Exchange. In connection with the advance in the price of regular memberships it is pointed out that the value of the Exchange property is conservatively estimated at about \$10,000,000, which indicates an equity of about \$9,000, for each of the 1,143 regular memberships. On the advance, of course, a great deal of speculative buying developed and some eagerness among buyers to take in profits caused a reaction on which regular tickets sagged to \$4,200 and associate tickets to \$2,800—\$2,900.

James C. Murray, well-known on the Chicago Board of Trade as a representative of the Quaker Oats Company, was a late December visitor in local grain circles.

As customary for many years, the huge trading floor of the New York Produce Exchange was dedicated on the last day of the old year to the great Year-End Entertainment which is looked forward to so eagerly by several thousand poor children living on the lower end of Manhattan Island. Owing to the larger number of young guests to be entertained this year, the total being well over 2,000, it was found necessary to enlarge the seating capacity and for a week or more the members had cheerfully endured the inconvenience caused by the erection of the long tiers of circus seats. They felt that they were more than repaid by the evidences of keen enjoyment displayed by the many young visitors who took their places after one o'clock when business was suspended, as usual, on that day. Lieutenant Matt's 30-piece military band was again on hand to furnish the musical program and started all hands off in sparkling humor with "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here," which was rendered with great gusto by the entire company. All the old musical favorites and the latest popular

melodies followed, interspersed with the regular circus program. Clowns were constantly "doing their stuff," while acrobats twisted, turned, and looped through the air, tight-rope walkers displayed their marvelous balance, skaters exhibited the latest fancy steps, jugglers kept their paraphernalia moving without pause, and all sorts of trained animals were put through their tricks. Frederick A. Colby, well known freight broker, again officiated as Santa Claus, clad in the regulation regalia, and presented each child with a package of assorted gifts, candy, etc.

According to a notice posted on the bulletin board of the N. Y. Produce Exchange, Raymond J. Barnes will no longer act as representative of the Philadelphia Export Company. Another announcement stated that Mr. Barnes will act hereafter as representative of the Tidewater Grain Company of which company he is vice-president.

Oscar Hollander, formerly associated with McKenna & Strasser, grain commission merchants on the Chicago Board of Trade, but who recently became affiliated with the D. Rothschild Company, spent a few hours on the Produce Exchange floor just before the year-end holidays.

Montgomery, Straub & Co., Inc., grain, cottonseed oil and provision merchants, have announced that Howard E. Norris has resigned as a director and secretary of their company and will no longer represent them on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange. They stated that Robert P. J. Barry would become secretary as well as treasurer of their company. Later Mr. Norris announced that he would act in the future as representative of Schott & Galliver, stock brokers. Obviously, this was the outcome of the proposal to establish a market for "Over-the-Counter" securities on the Exchange.

Charles W. Chilcotte, for many years connected with grain houses on the N. Y. Produce Exchange, has become identified with Pynchon & Co., well known commission merchants in both stock and commodity markets.

The substantially larger trading pit made necessary by the steady growth of business in cottonseed oil on the New York Produce Exchange has been completed and with a three-level ring around a large mahogany rail there is ample accommodation for the many new traders who have appeared recently. In addition, a gallery has been constructed in close proximity to the ring on which there will be blackboards for the posting of quotations from lard and provision markets, as well as statistics which have a bearing on oil and tallow. In order to celebrate the installation of these improvements the trade will have a banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on Wednesday, January 18.

The members of the New York Produce Exchange Bowling League continue to indulge with great enthusiasm in the popular winter sport on the 10 fine alleys which they have engaged for every Thursday evening at Dwyer's big Broadway Academy. Many of the scores turned in indicate that the steady practice is producing good results and hence an optimistic feeling prevails regarding the outcome of the proposed matches with representatives of other exchanges. Among the double-century scores recorded during the month were: Gerard, 219; Connor, 213, 209; Kaiser, 213; Hoey, 213, 200; Frey, 211, 205, 202; Waldorf, 203; Levine, 201.

Spillers Milling & Associated Industries, Ltd., have caused a notice to be posted on the bulletin boards of the New York Produce Exchange to the effect that the name of their organization has been changed to Spillers, Ltd.

Members of the New York Produce Exchange, and especially those interested in waterway transportation of grain, flour, and other commodities, were pleased to note that Governor Smith, in his annual message to the New York State Legislature, had recommended the inclusion of the Erie Barge Canal in the deep sea waterway connecting the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean. After summarizing the changes brought about in the management of the canal under the plan for consolidation of the various departments of the State government which has taken most of the important canal operations out of politics by placing them in the competitive classification of the Civil Service, the Governor's message said: "The canal is being operated better than at any time in its history because of the higher morale of the personnel, the increased depth of the canal channel, the better maintenance of structures and the decrease in cost of the different classes of work done on it. Each year the total tonnage and the tonnage per boat have increased and the time required for a voyage through the canal has been decreased. Canal users have testified to the improvement in management, but

the canal is not now and there is no indication that it ever can be a paying proposition for the State of New York while it is isolated from the national system of waterways!"

Robinson & Sweet, well known grain merchants on the New York Produce Exchange, have posted an announcement on the bulletin boards to the effect that the old firm has been dissolved and will be succeeded by a corporation, Robinson & Sweet, Inc., which will continue the business and assume all indebtedness of the old firm. This action was taken in order to facilitate business operations and to establish firmly the standing in the business of two of its old employees, Gustav Loren and Edward Pember.

Joseph M. Nugent, for several years connected with the old grain commission and export house of Knight & Co. on the New York Produce Exchange, has been admitted to partnership in that company according to an announcement posted on the bulletin boards.

Among the new applicants for membership on the Produce Exchange are: John W. Busby of Paul, Robson & Co.; John W. Cooper of Schott & Galliver; Charles W. Sloat of the Uhlmann Grain Company, Chicago; Ramiro Alfert; Samuel I. Weeks of S. A. Weeks & Co.; A. L. Trowbridge of Winsor, Trowbridge & Co.; Henry Gutttag of Gutttag Brothers; I. H. Bernstein; Wm. H. Quain, with Robert G. Brandt; S. Weinschlenker.

Among those newly admitted to membership on the New York Produce Exchange, are: Edgar B. Bernhard, representing Colvin & Co., Chicago; Robert S. Hebert of the African & Eastern Trading Company.

## GRAIN NEWS FROM BOSTON

By L. C. BREED

J. B. Ham Company, grain dealers, Lewiston, Maine, will build a new warehouse in the spring to replace the one recently destroyed by fire.

The Mayflower Grain Products Corporation, Waltham, Mass., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000. The company will deal in and manufacture grain products, including flour and feed. Daniel Tannen of Brookline is president.

At a meeting of the directors of the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange, the following members were appointed to act as a committee to take charge of contributions for the relief of the flood sufferers in the New England section that were solicited by the Exchange: E. E. MacLeod, M. D. Benzaquin, J. H. Lee, A. S. MacDonald and J. A. Schroeder.

A collection of 50 pictures, the work of Charles M. Cox of the C. M. Cox Company, recently were exhibited in Boston. For several years past Mr. Cox has devoted some of his spare time to artistic work.

John M. Knowles, youngest son of James T. Knowles, has applied for active membership in the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange. The James H. Knowles & Son will now be represented in the Exchange by its three members, James T., James W. and John M. Knowles.

Charles M. Cox Company and affiliated companies held a semi-annual meeting of executives and salesmen December 8 and 9 in Boston. After a business session, a dinner and theatre party were arranged for the evening. About 100 were present. Besides the C. M. Cox Company, the gathering included St. Albans Grain Company, St. Albans, Vt.; Crosby Milling Company, Brattleboro, Vt.; Cunningham Grain Company, Malden, Mass.; Eastern Grain Company, Bridgewater, Mass., and Cutler Company, North Wilbraham, Mass.

Fred C. Fowler Company, Inc., Westfield, Mass., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000. Fred C. Fowler is president; Samuel L. Forbes of Springfield, treasurer, and E. W. Fowler, clerk. The company will engage in the grain and feed business.

F. G. Burnham, of Holyoke, Mass., dealer in grain and feed, was recently elected to membership in the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange.

At a meeting of the directors of the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange, the following members were elected to serve as Real Estate Trustees: Bernard J. Rothwell, Elmer E. Dawson and Henry P. Smith. The president and treasurer also are members of the board. Subsequently the board of trustees held a meeting at which Henry P. Smith was chosen to act as chairman of the board.

The following firms have applied for membership in the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange: Henry



# THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE

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January 15, 1928

M. Thompson of Ogden & Thompson, Brighton, Mass., grain, hay and flour. Vaughan M. Mayo, Waterville, Maine; George W. Eddy, Trustee, Boston.

The annual dinner of the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange is to take place Tuesday, February 7.

During December the demand from the New England trade for corn and oats was about the usual inquiry compared with the same time last year. There was a fair sale for chicken wheat. In feed-stuffs there was a seasonable demand and prices ruled steady. There is no Canadian feed being offered in this market. Toward the end of the month, it was quite dull in both grain and feed as is generally the case during the holidays.

Receipts of hay during December at Boston totalled 305 cars, with the usual percentage of choice, medium and low grades. A normal demand prevailed but the market toward the end of the month was very quiet. In straw, receipts were eight cars.

As tabulated by the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange, the receipts of grain at Boston during the month of December were as follows: Wheat, 335,850 bushels; corn, 975 bushels; oats, 272,675 bushels; rye, 61,975 bushels; barley, 788,275 bushels; malt, 9,150 bushels; mill feed, 133 tons; corn meal, 850 barrels; oatmeal, 10,897 cases and 670 sacks.

Stocks of grain at Boston in regular elevators as of December 31, were as follows: Wheat, 896,661 bushels; oats, 67,956 bushels; rye, 57,394 bushels; barley, 409,854 bushels.

The exports of grain from Boston during the month of December were as follows: Wheat, 358,352 bushels; barley, 479,631 bushels; rye, 8,552 bushels. With the exception of 110,000 bushels of wheat shipped to Greece, the grain that was exported was destined to England and Germany.

During the year 1927, shipments of grain from Boston to foreign ports totalled as follows: Wheat, 2,502,137 bushels; oats, 39,233 bushels; rye, 192,510 bushels; barley 1,719,774 bushels; Oat meal, 23,310 cases.

At the annual meeting of the New England Seedsmen's Association, held in Boston in December, the following officers were elected to succeed themselves: President, Geo. Williams of W. E. Barrett Company, Providence; vice-president, A. P. Dewar of R. & J. Farquhar, Boston; secretary, Peter M. Miller of Thos. J. Grey Company, Boston.

Among the visitors to the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange, during the month of December, outside of New England, were the following: M. G. Newcomb, Hilton, N. Y.; W. V. Hamilton, Caledonia, N. Y.; O. Hollender, Chicago, Ill.; F. B. Parsons, Minneapolis, Minn.; Ch. Hadjiyani, New York City; W. E. Rouse, Geneva, N. Y.

## RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS

Following are receipts and shipments of grain, etc., at the leading terminal markets in the United States for December and the year 1927:

**BALTIMORE**—Reported by James B. Hessong, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

Receipts		Shipments	
1927	1926	1927	1926
Wheat, bus....	2,260,359	1,789,771	1,966,757
Corn, bus....	110,811	148,471	42,854
Oats, bus....	117,384	51,648	
Barley, bus....	1,688,922	1,254,424	1,721,079
Rye, bus....	49,889	193,063	52,114
Malt, bus....	12,205		3,922
Buckwheat, bus....		1,516	
Millfeed, tons	1,088	993	
Straw, tons...	20		
Hay, tons....	443	1,492	
Flour, bbls....	107,889	114,905	33,154

**BALTIMORE**—Reported by James B. Hessong, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce (year).

Receipts		Shipments	
1927	1926	1927	1926
Wheat, bus....	21,817,250	19,497,293	20,160,864
Corn, bus....	1,282,563	1,881,619	578,433
Oats, bus....	990,221	1,934,864	145,972
Barley, bus....	4,843,581	4,145,131	5,111,653
Rye, bus....	770,766	630,164	957,816
Malt, bus....	76,664	96,135	11,930
Buckwheat, bus....		6,878	
Millfeed, tons	11,847	118,455	
Straw, tons...	413	524	
Hay, tons....	8,226	15,439	
Flour, bbls....	1,278,712	1,263,744	493,291

**CINCINNATI**—Reported by J. A. Hallam, Chief Inspector of the Board of Trade, Inc.

Receipts		Shipments	
1927	1926	1927	1926
Wheat, bus....	165,200	208,600	280,000
Shelled Corn, bus....	296,800	530,600	175,000
Oats, bus....	310,000	278,000	168,000
Barley, bus....	4,200	1,400	2,800
Rye, bus....		14,000	1,400
Ear Corn, bus	1,000	6,000	
Grain Sorghums, lbs.	1,400	2,800	
Buckwheat, lbs.		4,200	

**CINCINNATI**—Reported by D. J. Schuh, Executive secretary of the Cincinnati Board of Trade Inc. (year).

Receipts		Shipments	
1927	1926	1927	1926
Wheat, bus....	4,758,600	5,189,800	3,171,000
Ear Corn, bus....	90,000	260,000	
Corn, Shelled, bus....	4,860,800	6,410,600	3,851,400
Oats, bus....	3,706,000	3,858,000	2,502,000
Barley, bus....	32,200	39,200	4,200
Rye, bus....	140,000	138,600	71,400
Grain Sorghums, bus....	37,800	50,400	
Hay, tons....	52,734	54,615	

**CHICAGO**—Reported by J. J. Fones, secretary of the Board of Trade.

Receipts		Shipments	
1927	1926	1927	1926
Wheat, bus....	907,000	1,100,000	597,000
Corn, bus....	8,935,000	8,321,000	3,301,000
Oats, bus....	4,822,000	3,037,000	1,880,000
Barley, bus....	806,000	689,000	221,000
Rye, bus....	393,000	122,000	20,000
Timothy Seed, lbs.	961,000	1,158,000	1,779,000
Clover Seed, lbs.	1,544,000	1,350,000	894,000
Other Grass Seed, lbs.	2,621,000	2,509,000	1,155,000
Flax Seed, bus....	279,000	183,000	2,000
Hay, tons....	8,359	12,751	396
Flour, bbls....	1,050,000	1,184,000	527,000

**CHICAGO**—Reported by J. J. Fones, secretary of the Board of Trade (year).

Receipts		Shipments	
1927	1926	1927	1926
Wheat, bus....	42,710,000	38,113,000	29,365,000
Corn, bus....	86,021,000	92,710,000	40,032,000
Oats, bus....	49,066,000	47,243,000	26,323,000
Barley, bus....	10,688,000	9,032,000	2,778,000
Rye, bus....	3,793,000	2,163,000	1,894,000
Timothy Seed, lbs.	32,174,000	31,231,000	32,778,000
Clover Seed, lbs.	14,981,000	16,974,000	10,130,000
Other Grass Seed, lbs.	25,288,000	25,747,000	13,983,000
Flax Seed, bus....	2,898,000	2,274,000	19,000
Hay, tons....	116,397	156,464	10,861
Flour, bbls....	12,287,000	12,907,000	7,776,000

**DULUTH**—Reported by Chas. F. McDonald, secretary of the Board of Trade.

Receipts		Shipments	
1927	1926	1927	1926
Wheat, bus....	5,348,112	2,220,489	5,191,616
Corn, bus....	20,067	21,488	
Oats, bus....	78,728	325,094	2,333
Barley, bus....	1,263,557	142,360	1,695,745
Rye, bus....	1,314,942	449,293	884,599
Flax Seed, bus....	376,321	355,673	672,605
Flour, bbls....	158,510	114,050	447,800

**DULUTH**—Reported by Chas. F. McDonald, secretary of the Board of Trade (year).

Receipts		Shipments	
1927	1926	1927	1926
Wheat, bus....	111,529,393	51,783,706	100,507,457
Corn, bus....	133,341	123,696	18,016
Oats, bus....	786,919	9,798,153	7,989,911
Barley, bus....	23,127,427	5,882,639	23,529,966
Rye, bus....	27,818,864	9,912,155	31,633,589
Flax Seed, bus....	10,598,720	7,628,108	10,100,931
Flour, bbls....	4,849,980	5,449,895	5,890,345

**FORT WILLIAM, ONT.**—Reported by E. A. Ursell, statistician of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

Receipts		Shipments	
1927	1926	1927	1926
Wheat, bus....	41,024,896	26,310,334	23,899,617
Corn, bus....	49,878		11,026
Oats, bus....	1,539,882	2,244,701	719,863
Barley, bus....	3,210,740	4,422,003	2,513,318
Rye, bus....	1,231,037	982,957	469,104
Flax Seed, bus....	515,956	665,336	

**FORT WILLIAM, ONT.**—Reported by E. A. Ursell, statistician of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada (year).

Receipts		Shipments	
1927	1926	1927	1926
Wheat, bus....	251,213,158	233,865,226	246,460,986
Corn, bus....	88,184	38,483	49,333
Oats, bus....	11,095,364	24,515,753	10,401,290
Barley, bus....	26,529,844	34,985,466	29,184,560
Rye, bus....	10,278,289	6,970,521	10,341,728
Mixed Grain, bus....	650,684	844,409	395,638
Flax Seed, bus....	3,496,289	4,099,564	3,807,909

**GALVESTON**—Reported by H. A. Wickstrom, Chief Inspector of the Cotton Exchange and Board of Trade.

Receipts		Shipments	
1927	1926	1927	1926
Wheat, bus....			152,000
Corn, bus....			385,714
Rye, bus....			85,714
Milo, bus....			42,857
Kaffir Corn, bus....			169,285

**GALVESTON**—Reported by H. A. Wickstrom, Chief Inspector of the Cotton Exchange and Board of Trade (year).

Receipts		Shipments	
1927	1926	1927	1926
Wheat, bus....			22,203,683
Corn, bus....			385,714
Barley, bus....			1,928,523
Rye, bus....			258,031
Milo, bus....			75,000
Kaffir Corn, bus....			764,893

**INDIANAPOLIS**—Reported by Wm. H. Howard, secretary of the Board of Trade.

Receipts		Shipments	
1927	1926	1927	1926
Wheat, bus....	168,000	91,000	213,000
Corn, bus....	1,508,000	2,077,000	1,524,000
Oats, bus....	448,000	634,000	342,000

**INDIANAPOLIS**—Reported by Wm. H. Howard, secretary of the Board of Trade (year).

Receipts		Shipments	
1927	1926	1927	1926
Wheat, bus....	5,254,000	5,045,000	4,069,000
Corn, bus....	19,309,000	16,736,000	15,101,000
Oats, bus....	9,052,000	8,558,000	8,052,000
Rye, bus....	91,200	92,400	65,800

**KANSAS CITY**—Reported by W. R. Scott, secretary of the Board of Trade.

Receipts		Shipments	
1927	1926	1927	1926
Wheat, bus....	4,271,000	5,241,600	3,229,800
Corn, bus....	9,297,000	1,014,000	3,531,000
Oats, bus....	192,000	306,000	258,000
Barley, bus....	129,600	16,000	161,600
Rye, bus....	36,000	40,500	4,500
Bran and Shorts, tons	3,880	4,680	15,800
Kaffir-Milo Corn, bus....	905,300	492,800	544,500
Hay, tons....	20,964	21,276	8,496
Flour, bbls....	57,525	71,175	810,875

**LOS ANGELES**—Reported by M. S. Thiebaud, secretary of the Grain Exchange.

Receipts		Shipments	
1927	1926	1927	1926
Wheat	279	230	
Corn	279	268	
Oats	33	54	
Barley	111	211	
Rye	2		
Milo	67	59	
Kaffir	81	68	
Bran	56	97	
Flour	132	142	

**MILWAUKEE**—Reported by H. A. Plumb, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

Receipts		Shipments	
1927	1926	1927	1926
Wheat, bus....	70,560	56,000	32,500
Corn, bus....	1,700,520	959,040	434,500
Oats, bus....	319,700	790,920	331,800
Barley, bus....	758,620	883,120	177,023
Rye, bus....	74,250	65,090	30,800
Timothy Seed, lbs.	30,000	90,000	81,000
Clover Seed, lbs.	625,049	264,310	173,943
Flax Seed, bus....	140,140	71,300	
Hay, tons....	726	821	348
Flour, bbls....	190,400	99,032	10,150

**MILWAUKEE**—Reported by H. A. Plumb, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce (year).

Receipts		Shipments	
1927	1926	1927	1926
Wheat, bus....	6,302,640	7,449,205	6,409,780
Corn, bus....	11,765,980	7,642,060	8,040,386
Oats, bus....	13,607,200	13,823,110	10,855,282
Barley, bus....	9,850,940	8,952,460	2,383,444
Rye, bus....	1,070,155	1,128,611	1,388,726
Timothy Seed, lbs.	2,154,040	1,714,365	417,482
Clover Seed, lbs.	2,865,663	4,105,620	774,302
Flax Seed, bus....	1,107,039	811,233	
Hay, tons....	7,592	10,700	2,330
Flour, bbls....	2,733,321	2,257,864	2,197,321

**MINNEAPOLIS**—Reported by G. W. Maschke, statistician of the Chamber of Commerce.

Receipts		Shipments	
1927	1926	1927	1926
Wheat, bus....	7,980,620	6,199,540	2,724,670
Corn, bus....	1,172,540	1,011,220	604,140
Oats, bus....	1,569,620	1,449,840	2,024,200
Barley, bus....	1,831,870	975,380	1,134,370
Rye, bus....	300,420	459,490	140,310
Flax Seed, bus....	490,330	669,140	207,690
Hay, tons....	1,258	3,347	124
Flour, bbls....	17,185	28,728	1,120,844

**MINNEAPOLIS**—Reported by G. W. Maschke, statistician of the Chamber of Commerce (year).

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1927	1926	1927	1926
Wheat, bus...	112,886,330	95,343,990	48,745,140	39,530,350
Corn, bus...	11,433,850	9,710,820	6,822,280	6,332,820
Oats, bus...	21,836,310	23,198,590	28,359,760	28,171,420
Barley, bus...	17,405,680	14,931,550	15,872,170	11,941,060
Rye, bus...	4,888,900	4,605,900	6,272,430	2,029,260
Flax Seed,				
bus. ....	12,208,840	9,459,740	2,651,220	2,306,740
Hay, tons...	29,041	30,379	7,409	5,267
Flour, bbls...	332,746	331,249	12,195,685	12,439,270



**OMAHA, NEB.**—Reported by F. E. Manchester, secretary of the Omaha Grain Exchange (year).

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1927	1926	1927	1926
Wheat, bus..	35,746,600	21,723,800	28,446,600	15,178,800
Corn, bus....	23,433,200	19,980,800	19,835,200	15,670,200
Oats, bus....	7,252,000	7,830,000	7,864,000	9,842,000
Barley, bus..	1,512,000	664,000	1,425,600	629,600
Rye, bus....	1,526,000	1,009,400	1,681,400	1,005,000
Flour, bbls...			1,253,166	

**PEORIA**—Reported by John R. Lofgren, secretary of the Board of Trade.

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1927	1926	1927	1926
Wheat, bus..	110,400	40,800	141,600	27,600
Corn, bus....	2,031,500	2,385,200	978,050	1,195,350
Oats, bus....	651,800	747,000	475,200	415,800
Barley, bus..	129,800	77,000	78,400	51,800
Rye, bus....	1,200			3,600
Mill Feed, tons	37,260	33,750	44,322	38,800
Hay, tons....	1,380	1,660	100	450
Flour, bbls...	298,400	336,800	281,600	328,400

**PEORIA**—Reported by John R. Lofgren, secretary of the Board of Trade (year).

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1927	1926	1927	1926
Wheat, bus..	1,249,400	1,490,850	1,157,550	1,249,600
Corn, bus....	26,300,550	25,471,250	14,331,150	13,645,000
Oats, bus....	8,812,175	8,994,400	6,338,800	7,740,000
Barley, bus..	1,613,000	1,478,000	622,800	753,200
Rye, bus....	22,800	20,400	18,000	25,800
Mill Feed, tons	345,010	327,270	439,979	352,262
Hay, tons....	44,130	34,010	3,280	5,760
Flour, bbls...	3,035,650	2,749,250	2,960,600	2,613,400

**PHILADELPHIA**—Reported by A. B. Clemmer, secretary of the Commercial Exchange.

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1927	1926	1927	1926
Wheat, bus..	2,776,842	4,697,457	871,249	6,189,049
Corn, bus....	74,548	18,588	27,830	
Oats, bus....	106,817	117,960	12,729	
Barley, bus..	546,265	622,490	543,406	569,829
Rye, bus....	128,893	157,730	138,943	116,917
Flour, bbls...	218,388	231,087	16,430	34,994

**PHILADELPHIA**—Reported by A. B. Clemmer, secretary of the Commercial Exchange (year).

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1927	1926	1927	1926
Wheat, bus..	20,608,693	19,286,920	17,373,214	19,363,215
Corn, bus....	722,305	1,050,794	57,830	723,032
Oats, bus....	1,302,018	2,802,042	53,838	1,787,186
Barley, bus..	1,214,040	1,067,765	1,239,071	1,034,604
Rye, bus....	436,084	442,876	411,381	468,648
Flour, bbls...	2,193,565	2,212,566	237,115	298,381

**PORTLAND, ORE.**—Reported by F. W. Clark, secretary of the Merchants' Exchange.

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1927	1926	1927	1926
Wheat, bus..	4,013,000	2,992,800	2,741,824	2,434,267
Corn, bus....	269,000	202,500		
Oats, bus....	152,500	105,000	6,252	13,058
Barley, bus..	14,400	36,880	4,660	
Rye, bus....	6,000	4,500		

**PORTLAND, ORE.**—Reported by F. W. Clark, secretary of the Merchants' Exchange (year).

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1927	1926	1927	1926
Wheat, bus..	47,288,850	43,756,650	36,792,734	33,098,461
Corn, bus....	1,933,500	1,546,500	492	824
Oats, bus....	2,152,500	1,857,500	156,547	207,822
Barley, bus..	489,600	246,400	23,839	131,375
Rye, bus....	189,000	90,000	64,396	

**ST. LOUIS**—Reported by W. J. Krings, assistant secretary of the Merchants' Exchange.

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1927	1926	1927	1926
Wheat, bus..	1,995,000	1,688,400	1,823,896	1,687,525
Corn, bus....	2,562,000	1,890,000	1,175,200	323,400
Oats, bus....	1,358,000	1,822,000	1,163,000	1,200,000
Barley, bus..	144,000	166,000	21,800	16,000
Rye, bus....	39,000	55,900	42,350	26,000
Kaffir Corn, bus.	91,200	30,000	49,200	18,800
Hay, tons....	4,920	9,012	1,272	3,072
Flour, bbls...	499,140	446,350	383,930	339,430

**ST. LOUIS**—Reported by W. J. Krings, assistant secretary of the Merchants' Exchange (year).

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1927	1926	1927	1926
Wheat, bus..	22,850,598	26,156,180		
Corn, bus....	18,312,637	24,076,905		
Oats, bus....	16,018,000	16,792,000		
Barley, bus..	900,950	1,019,266		
Rye, bus....	261,300	213,100		
Kaffir Corn, bus.	637,250	366,000		
Hay, tons....	59,784	85,380		
Flour mnd..	1,404,000			

**SAN FRANCISCO**—Reported by J. J. Sullivan, Chf. Inspector, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1927	1926	1927	1926
Wheat, tons..	6,022	2,899		
Corn, tons....	1,957	2,797		
Oats, tons....	1,022	943		
Barley, tons..	13,128	28,800		
Bran, tons....	415	353		
Beans, sacks.	73,068	61,350		
Foreign Beans, sacks	15,368	849		
Hay, tons....	1,860	2,581		

**SUPERIOR**—Reported by J. W. Conner, secretary of the Wisconsin Grain and Warehouse Commission.

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1927	1926	1927	1926
Wheat, bus..	3,335,166	1,002,378	8,527,738	1,296,776
Corn, bus....	21,287	18,104		
Oats, bus....	66,651	305,461	19,198	691,536
Barley, bus..	1,017,308	83,508	1,045,400	86,899
Rye, bus....	683,975	206,172	389,730	97,900
Bonded Wheat, bus.	78,959	86,248	9,967	110,661
Bonded Oats, bus.		2,968		
Bonded Rye, bus.		6,954		3,830
Flax Seed, bus.	409,486	171,243	52,646	39,053
Bonded Barley, bus.	18,589	41,618		146,113
Bonded Flax, bus.	4,507	5,554		

**TOLEDO**—Reported by Archibald Gassaway, secretary of the Produce Exchange.

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1927	1926	1927	1926
Wheat, bus..	966,101	941,720	826,905	97,605
Corn, bus....	146,250	655,000	38,365	341,010
Oats, bus....	344,400	471,500	105,135	150,155
Rye, bus....	56,315	15,600	60,025	32,770
Barley, bus..	6,000	2,400		
Clover, bags.	2,501	8,709	1,197	1,146
Alsike, bags.	959	117	353	76
Timothy, bgs.	1,695	131	832	

**TOLEDO**—Reported by Archibald Gassaway, secretary of the Produce Exchange (year).

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1927	1926	1927	1926
Wheat, bus..	16,877,520	12,115,495	7,565,175	3,836,585
Corn, bus....	3,112,500	4,636,345	1,665,865	2,702,105
Oats, bus....	8,335,940	6,949,050	4,947,340	4,260,520
Rye, bus....	225,515	256,800	159,970	142,300
Barley, bus..	82,800	44,400	13,080	
Clover, bags.	21,909	30,755	19,082	24,253
Alsike, bgs..	6,713	2,422	2,175	2,937
Timothy, bgs.	27,958	13,344	23,729	10,952

## THE GRAIN MARKET SITUATION

By G. A. COLLIER

Grain, Hay and Feed Market News Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

The wheat markets were generally steady at the beginning of the new year, notwithstanding the heavier supplies available in North America and increased offerings from the Southern Hemisphere. Receipts of corn were moderately heavy and stocks in the markets have been increased materially but an active demand was holding corn prices well above last season. The oats market continued to hold independently firm and barley was selling at a much higher level than prevailed a year ago. Flax prices were 7-8 cents lower than at the first of January, 1927, reflecting the larger domestic crop and the continued heavy offerings of Argentine seed.

The larger wheat crop in the United States this season has been reflected in a heavier market movement. Receipts of wheat at the principal primary markets since the first of July have been more than 75,000,000 bushels greater than during the same period last year. Part of these increased offerings may be accounted for in larger commercial stocks which at the first of January totaled around 92,000,000 bushels as against about 70,000,000 bushels at the same date a year ago. Net exports of wheat, including flour, have also been above those of last season, totaling around 150,000,000 bushels for the period July to December, inclusive, compared with 136,000,000 bushels exported during the same period last season.

The marketings of Canadian wheat since the new crop movement began September 1 have also been larger than for the corresponding period last season and stocks in the markets at the close of the year were much larger than at the close of 1926 and totaled a little over 159,000,000 bushels compared with about 127,000,000 bushels a year ago.

Latest reports of production and carryover in the principal exporting countries indicate that the season's supply of wheat at the beginning of their respective crop years totals about 60,000,000 bushels more than last year, although the amount available for export on January 1 was only about 30,000,000 bushels more than the amount available January 1, 1927. This suggests heavier takings by consuming countries which is also confirmed by heavier world shipments from the period July to December. Supplies on ocean passage were only slightly larger than January 1 last year.

Import requirements of the principal consuming countries for the crop year August 1, 1927, to July 31, 1928, are placed by the International Institute of Agriculture at some 775,000,000 bushels, allowing some increase in consumption, a downward revision of final estimates in some consuming countries and for unmillable wheat as a result of weather conditions at harvest.

While import statistics are not yet available, world shipments since August 1 have totaled around 320,000,000 bushels. Assuming that this amount will be used to reduce import needs the requirements for the remainder of the crop year will be around 475,000,000 bushels. Supplies available for export from the principal exporting countries on January 1 may be placed roughly at around 500,000,000 bushels, which appears to be sufficient to supply the needs of importing countries and to

allow for some increase in carryover into the next crop year.

Notwithstanding the larger wheat crop in the principal exporting countries, future prices at Liverpool have held practically steady. Prices of native wheats in Europe, however, are considerably lower than a year ago, native wheat in Berlin being quoted at the first of January at about \$1.56, compared with about \$1.71½ January 1, 1927. Native wheat was quoted at Paris at the first of January this year at \$1.60¼ compared with \$1.88¼ a year ago. Native wheat at Milan was selling at \$1.90 this year compared with \$2.17 a year ago. No. 1 Manitoba Canadian was quoted in Liverpool at the first of January at \$1.50½ compared with \$1.65 at the first of January, 1927. Argentine wheat was quoted at \$1.47 and United States No. 2 Red Winter at \$1.49¼ compared with \$1.55 and \$1.64, respectively, for these wheats at the first of January a year ago.

Domestic wheat prices based upon the weighted average price of all classes and grades at the principal markets were 12-13 cents lower at the first of January compared with quotations January 1, 1927. Hard Red Spring wheat prices reflected the large increase in the crop this season and were 11-12 cents lower than at the close of 1926. Durum prices showed the greatest decline and No. 2 Amber Durum was quoted at Minneapolis and Duluth around 45 cents lower than a year ago. Hard Winter wheat prices at the principal markets were only 6-7 cents lower than last season and Soft Red Winter wheat prices were practically the same as a year ago, reflecting the relatively small supply of this class of wheat this season.

At the present time premiums for cash wheat are holding firm with mills bidding actively for all desirable offerings of milling wheat.

A larger acreage of Winter wheat is in prospect for next season as seedings this fall were estimated at about 47,897,000 acres compared with a revised estimate of 43,465,000 acres shown in the fall of 1926. This is an increase of 10.2 per cent over last year's seedings. The condition of Winter wheat on December 1 was 86 per cent compared with 81.8 and 82.6 on December 1, 1926, and 1925, respectively, and a 10-year average of 84 per cent.

### MORE RYE SOWN THIS FALL

About 3.6 per cent more rye than last autumn was sown this fall, the total area sown this fall being 3,802,000 acres compared with a revised estimate of 3,670,000 acres sown in the fall of 1927.

A continued good domestic demand and larger exports of rye have held the rye market firm despite the materially larger production this season. At this writing, January 5, No. 2 rye is being quoted at Minneapolis at \$1.01-\$1.02 per bushel compared with quotations of 92-95 cents a year ago. The poor quality of the rye crop in some of the principal European producing countries has been largely responsible for the increased export demand and exports since the first of July have totaled nearly 20,000,000 bushels compared with about 5,500,000 bushels for the corresponding periods last year. The increase in exports this season is within about 4,000,000 bushels of the amount of the increase of the production, which would indicate that the amount of rye available for the remainder of the crop year may be but little, if any, larger than at this time a year ago.

### SUPPLY OF FEED GRAINS ABOUT SAME AS YEAR AGO

Continued large offerings of corn and the upward revision of the official estimate of this season's crop tended to weaken the corn market but the demand has continued of good volume, offerings have been well taken, and cash prices at the first of the year were holding fairly steady on an average considerably higher than a year ago. Oats and barley prices are also well above last season with demand active. The excess in exports of barley and oats since the first of August over exports for the same period last year is almost sufficient to offset the increase in the total supply of feed grains this season.

Prices of the principal feed grains are holding well above last season's prices.



# HAY, STRAW AND FEED

## Illinois Feed Concern Builds New Elevator

Acme Manufacturing Company Completes New Elevator and Other Improvements at Its Forest Park, Ill., Plant

THESE are the days when the skeptical purchaser wants to know just what he is getting, so probably there is no one so well qualified to judge feeds as an importer, exhibitor and breeder of registered stock, who devotes his personal attention to improving his stock. In this case we are referring to George H. Simpson, who has an extensive farm in Wheaton, Ill., on which he tests the feeds made by his company. Before offering feeds to the public there is ample proof of what the feeds will do and the results of early efforts in this direction may be seen in the modern plant of the Acme Manufacturing Company, Forest Park, Ill.

When this business originally grew beyond the possibilities of the farm, a good sized factory was erected at Wheaton, but in 1922 this factory was destroyed by fire. No such calamity was permitted to deter the advance of Acme feeds, however, and thereafter a factory was built at Forest Park. To this, later, a large addition was built, and during the last year, the company had constructed 600 feet

are being mixed. Should anything unexpectedly cause one of the machines to become impeded in its action, or choke, the electric bell system automatically signals the foreman and the system is



G. ELDEN SIMPSON, SALES MANAGER

stopped mechanically until the defect has been corrected.

Mr. Simpson stresses the necessity of exercising great care in selecting raw products. The various products are all assembled under very careful

The production and sales programs are carefully co-ordinated so that there is no need to carry a large stock of mixed feeds on hand to clutter up valuable space. Instead, all materials manufactured are loaded directly into the cars. Local shipments are loaded direct into through cars on the company's own siding on the B. & O. T. C. R. R. The consignments go direct from Chicago, for Forest Park is a part of the Chicago switching district, and these consignments reach their respective destinations along the Missouri River and at Ohio points within three to five days after shipment.

The loading facilities are arranged so that four cars are loaded simultaneously. The average speed of operation, which includes withdrawing materials out of stock quantities, the proportioning, transporting, mixing, screening, weighing, bagging, packing, sewing and loading in the car, is carried on at the rate of 2,200 pounds per minute, and facilities are provided to increase to 2,750 pounds per minute. The principle observed is that of making all operations in a continuous chain and thus doing away with avoidable handling of the product. The ingredients are handled by machinery from the time they are removed from incoming cars until they have passed through all milling and mixing processes and are bagged and ready for shipment.

The new unit is a reinforced concrete elevator, which was designed and built by the James Stewart Corporation, Chicago, contractors and engineers. They have erected a building 30 feet wide and 36 feet long, 115 feet in height—figuring upward from the mattress slab. It is situated 1½ feet north of the old warehouse, with west face in line with the old unit. This new building contains 14 square and rectangular bins with elevator shaft for receiving leg, wood manlift and steel ladder. Windows have steel sash glazed with 14 by 20 hammered wire glass in the basement, the balance of the windows be-



GEORGE H. SIMPSON, MANAGER

more of sidetrack as well as a new elevator with a capacity of 2,000 tons. They also revamped their storage room into manufacturing room and thereby increased manufacturing facilities 100 per cent.

To prevent the minor delays which sometimes occur in manufacturing plants when something goes wrong at some distance from the point of control, a complete set of signals is in use, so that by means of bells, constant and prompt communication can be established between the different points in the line of operation. There is no time wasted in dispatching men about the plant, or running up and downstairs to transmit foremen's instructions. All such lost motion is eliminated.

The modern elevators in which ingredients are handled rapidly by the gravity principle have capacities of 1,500 tons and 2,000 tons respectively. Each is divided into numerous storage bins and each bin was especially designed for the commodity which it holds. The contents of these bins move constantly in the daily filling of orders. The proportioning machines are automatic and assure the vending of the correct proportions when ingredients

supervision, and include such items as cottonseed meal, coconut meal, and even cocoa.

The entire plant is of the latest approved fire-proof construction, the only wooden materials involved being the floors. The manufacturing capacity was rated at 600 tons per day before the present addition was put in operation, and all orders are filled and shipped the same day received.

ing glazed with double strength "A" clear glass.

An opening was cut in the old unit and properly reinforced, and the space between the building has been housed in and roofed over in such a way as to be watertight. The steel bin bottoms customarily installed in Stewart houses have been provided, however, in a somewhat modified style due to the peculiar requirements of this type of elevator. They



ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S FEED PLANT, FOREST PARK, ILL.



have discharges arranged with plain sides, but the sides are special steep ones for bin bottoms.

The specifications for the elevator receiving leg required 110-foot centers, and they are equipped with 8 by 5 O. K. buckets, on 10-inch centers. A 10-inch four-ply stitched canvas belt, punched on 10-inch centers, to fit buckets, is provided. The leg is driven by a 15-horsepower 860 R. P. M. Fairbanks Morse Motor, and there is used a 15 horsepower silent chain drive. A No. 12 gauge 12-inch diameter galvanized steel turnhead spout for distributing the elevated material to the various bins is also in use.

Provision was made for twin mixing legs. These include one old leg and the new leg. The old one was moved and carefully re-erected. These legs are driven by a 10 horsepower 860 R. P. M. Fairbanks Morse Motor, and also have 10-horsepower silent chain drives.

The three mixing conveyors include a 12-inch screw conveyor, which was moved and extended 10 feet, also a 12-inch screw conveyor that was installed before and was moved and extended 21 feet, as well as a new 12-inch screw conveyor which is approximately 44 feet long. For these, the plant is equipped with one 10-horsepower and two seven-horsepower and a five-horsepower friction clutches, driven by a 15-horsepower 1160 R. P. M. ball-bearing Fairbanks Morse Motor, using silent chain drives.

The old feeders were removed and installed in the new structure, with necessary shaft extensions, bearings, couplings and appurtenances. There is in the new unit also a pent house 25 by 22 feet by 12 feet high, and the new track shed.

The Acme Line, made by the Acme Manufacturing Company, consists of Acme Pig Meal, which supplies proteins and assists the farmer in providing a balanced ration from birth to maturity; Acme Calf Meal, a milk substitute for calves; Acme Chick Starter, for baby chicks; Acme Milk Feed, a hopper ration for growing chicks; Acme Laying Mash, a hopper ration for laying hens; Acme Dairy-Cattle Nine Proteins, which affords proteins for dairy and steer rations; Acme Louse Powder and Acme Worm Bouncer, which are self explanatory.

The Acme Manufacturing Company is not incorporated. It is operated by George H. Simpson, its founder and present manager, and his son, G. Elden Simpson, who is sales manager.

## HAY MARKETS GENERALLY FIRM

More activity was apparent in the hay markets with colder weather stimulating demand and offerings only moderate during the week ending January 7, according to the weekly hay market review of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Country loadings were light and the limited offerings held prices steady with a considerably larger proportion of sales near the top of quotations than has been the case for some time.

Most Timothy markets showed considerably more strength than at any time during recent weeks and prices were firm to slightly higher. At Boston the market was rather quiet with supplies of all kinds of hay fully equal to current needs. Demand at New York was fair for top grade hay but medium to lower grades were draggy and supplies were somewhat in excess of demand. Cincinnati reported an excellent demand although this was expected to be only of a temporary character as more liberal arrivals were expected with the advent of warmer weather. At Chicago demand was excellent for practically all offerings. Consumption increased in the southeastern sections but the larger requirements were met with supplies of local hay and forage which restricted purchases from outside sources. Dealers stocks were light and receipts were small.

Alfalfa markets in the Middle West were steady with a good demand from both local and outside trade. Omaha reported an active shipping inquiry from wide territory for good quality of Alfalfa suitable for dairies and also for good brown Alfalfa at top prices. Mill demand at Kansas City was fair but actual sales were rather light due to the poor color and quality of much of the hay. Inquiries for

Alfalfa were somewhat in excess of the supply at Minneapolis and top grade hay would meet ready sale in that market.

Pacific Coast markets were steady. Los Angeles reported heavy arrivals but firm prices. Baling and loading was interrupted in the Yakima Valley by heavy snows but a more active demand was in prospect as a result of the colder weather.

Prairie markets were steady with demand fairly active and top grades moving readily at firm prices. Offerings at Kansas City were hardly equal to the demand which was not urgent. Medium grades were readily taken by shippers but local trade inquiry was only moderate. Arrivals were rather light and were expected to continue so as a result of the unsatisfactory returns to growers. Prices to Kansas growers were reported to be as low as \$5 per ton.

## BUCKWHEAT IN DAIRY FEED

Buckwheat can scarcely compare with corn or oats as a standard crop for the production of dairy feed, but may be useful at times as an emergency crop. The official experiment station experts of the Buckeye State, in fact, suggest that ground buckwheat may fill about the same place in the dairy ration as corn or oats. But analysis made by the dairy department at the Ohio Experiment Station show that ground entire buckwheat carries approximately 10 per cent less of digestible nutrients than oats and 22 per cent less than corn. Its protein content is slightly below that of corn.

## FERTILIZER AND FEEDS

Japanese mills whose principal product is rapeseed oil, carry linseed oil and meal as a sideline. The supplies of flaxseed used by the mills in and around Kobe and Osaka are imported, but the mills in the Hokkaido use locally grown seed. Imports of flaxseed for the purpose of extracting oil amounted to 16,100,000 pounds in 1926, as compared with 20,278,000 pounds in 1925, 22,729,000 pounds in 1924, 18,869,000 pounds in 1923 and 7,845,000 pounds in 1922.

Most of the oilcake of other kinds produced in Japan are used as fertilizer, but a very large part of the linseed cake is shipped to the United States, as it commands a higher price as cattle feed here than as fertilizer in Japan. Linseed cake when shipped to this country is ground into meal and packed in gunny bags containing 100 pounds net.

## NEW BAG REGULATIONS

On January 1 a new regulation went into effect governing the use of bags in packing meal and cracked cake, etc., passed by the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers Association. The regulation is as follows: Meal and cracked cake, cottonseed meal and cracked cake must be packed in new burlap bags of not less than eight-ounce material, new cotton bags or new paper bags of equal tensile strength.

When cottonseed meal is sold as an ingredient for mixed feeds or for fertilizer purposes, it may be packed in either new or second hand bags or shipped in bulk, but in case of resale of such meal, it must be packed as described in the first paragraph of this rule.

## ALFALFA HAY \$36 PER ACRE

Rye straw, oat straw, wheat straw and flax straw were credited with the conventional \$1 per acre value in the annual analysis of South Dakota's hay crop, but the 704,368 acres devoted to Alfalfa hay yielded a value of \$25,357,000, or about \$36 per acre. The Sweet Clover hay yield was about the same, 212,334 acres having netted \$7,644,000.

The value of all hays was \$60,786,000; a value of \$7,409,000 was given to the corn stalk, cane fodder, and pasture yield. A value of \$10 per acre was listed for the 1,870,627 acres in wild hay.

## FOREIGN FEED RETAILERS SELL 100 TONS U. S. BRANDS DAILY

During November, the last month for which the Department of Commerce has released figures, 3,112 tons of prepared feeds (not medicinal) were shipped from the United States to the Netherlands,

Germany, the United Kingdom, Cuba and Bermuda. The efficiency of American feeds has gained international recognition, and in spite of the fact that all the countries mentioned are heavy buyers of ingredients with which to make their own feeds, the demand for United States feed is so great that American brands must be imported to compete with their own feeds. This demand, based on the November figures, is for over 100 tons per day.

Over 88,000 tons cottonseed and linseed cake, cottonseed meal, and other feeds were exported during November.

## HAY VALUED AT \$35,500,000

The Kansas crops of Alfalfa, Prairie, and Tame hay (exclusive of Alfalfa), in the year just ended, had a value of \$35,494,789, compared to a \$39,000,000 value for the triple alliance of roughages last year. The slight decrease in total value, however, does not reflect a reduced production, for more than 1,500,000 tons more were produced in 1927 than in 1926, when the total was around 3,000,000 tons.

Prairie hay in the state was valued at nearly \$6,000,000 this past year, as against \$6,163,683 in 1926; Alfalfa hay formed a 1927 credit of \$24,270,555 as against \$26,230,758 in the preceding year. Tame hay, exclusive of Alfalfa, netted \$1,000,000 less the past season than in 1926.

## HAY FIRST IN ILLINOIS

Hay production in Illinois during 1927, was the most abundant in years, and redeemed the season for many a dealer and farmer. It stands out as the best crop of the state in 1927. In value, Tame hay was led only by corn, the former being appraised by state authorities at \$58,000,000. Oats was third with a \$44,000,000 value, and Winter wheat, valued at \$37,000,000, fourth.

An average yield of 1.45 ton per acre, and an average price of \$11.40 per ton is shown for Illinois Tame hay to which Illinoisans devoted 3,522,000 acres last year. In 1926, the yield was 1.18 tons per acre and the price \$16 per ton. The Wild hay acreage in Illinois was 3,000 acres less in 1927 than in 1926, but increased yield per acre brought the total production up to 48,000 tons, compared to 41,000 tons the year before.

## PEST ATTACKS BASIN HAY

In the mountainous country of the Great Basin the Alfalfa weevil is a serious insect pest. The Bureau of Entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture has a laboratory at Salt Lake City, Utah, for studying the problem of controlling this pest. The work during the last year has included field tests of airplane dusting; the study of the part played by weather conditions in determining attacks of the insect; the storage, observation, and release of imported parasites; the study of parasites already naturalized; and the mapping of the newly infested territory. Information is being obtained which, it is hoped, will make it possible to forecast Alfalfa weevil attacks so that communities may be organized for spraying and dusting operations, using methods developed by the bureau, in ample time to reduce losses to the minimum.

## ECONOMIST URGES FEED SAVING

If only 50 per cent more feed is consumed by cows giving 10,000 pounds of milk a year than by those giving 100 per cent less, i. e., 5,000 pounds, the possibility of a large increase in agricultural production without any increase in crop acreage or yields per acre becomes apparent. This was the point stressed by Dr. O. E. Baker, of the United States Department of Agriculture, in a recent convention address at Washington, D. C.

"Looking forward a century, when our population appears likely to have become stationary at 200,000,000 persons," Doctor Baker said, "all the evidence available suggests that agricultural production can keep pace with the increase of people without any greater changes in the character of the food supply than those which have occurred during the past quarter century."



**WHAT AILS THE HAY TRADE?**

By A TERMINAL HAY DEALER

What is the matter with the hay trade? What is the reason for the general depression and low price condition of the hay market throughout the United States? The above questions have frequently been asked us and a careful survey of the conditions existing in the hay territory throughout the United States has been made by us.

**OVER SUPPLY**

In the first place the heavy yield of hay throughout this country has lessened the demand very materially, there being no particular section of the United States where there was a failure of hay of some kind. In fact more hay was raised in 1927 than for many years. The 1927 Government preliminary estimate of hay was 103,773 M. tons against a yield of 86,184 M. tons last year. This is for tame hay and does not include prairie hay and other wild hay. The State of Missouri raised 1071 M. tons more hay in 1927 than it did in 1926; Illinois raised 1901 M. tons more hay than they did in 1926; Iowa raised 1082 M. tons more hay in 1927 than in 1926; Indiana, 902 M. tons more hay; Ohio, 916 M. tons more; and all other states proportionally larger. The shipping demand for hay has been reduced to practically nothing. The Southern States are all well provided with native fodder including hay of various kinds therefore there has been little demand from the South for hay and inasmuch as the South is the principal outlet for hay in this territory, this has made the situation very dull here.

**CARS, TRUCKS, TRACTORS**

In addition to the excessive production, there has been a decreased demand for hay in all markets due to the fact that towns and states of all sizes have become motorized. There is a big decrease in the amount of horses used in cities for drayage and hauling, in fact, a horse is becoming a scarcity on the streets of the cities and towns and very few horses are met with on the highway. As an example, all city departments of St. Louis, Mo., are motorized, the fire department, garbage disposal, police department, and ambulance service are all motorized. The auto also has been a necessity on every farm and tractors and trucks are being used largely by farmers now where horses and mules were used. A large per cent of the crop of this country is being moved by truck from the farmers to the loading point, this applying more frequently to that states where hard roads have been constructed. All these conditions tend to the smaller demand of hay.

**HIGH FREIGHT RATES**

High freight rates are another cause of the depression in hay values. Freight rates on an average are about 200 per cent higher than they were previous to the World War. The railroads are always trying to raise freight rates on hay due to the light loading of the cars. They claim it does not pay them to carry hay owing to the fact that it loads so very light. While this is true, the railroads should realize the fact that hay is a clean and light commodity and does not damage their equipment and requires no special equipment. Any car that has a sound roof and side walls will carry hay safely. Claims are seldom filed for shortage on hay unless a theft is proved.

**DEMAND FOR ALFALFA AND DECREASED CONSUMPTION FOR TIMOTHY**

There still continues a right good demand for hay that is suitable for dairy feed, mainly Clover, very heavy Clover Mixed and Alfalfa. There is a fair trade in these commodities but it is limited too, as the country has raised large quantities of Alfalfa, Clover and heavy Clover Mixed and cow pea hay. Most sections of the country have raised more than enough feed to last them over the rest of the year. Timothy hay as a feed will decrease annually as the horse becomes scarcer and motor power becomes more plentiful. It is our advice to raise only Clover, heavy Mixed, Alfalfa and cow pea hay, hay that can be used for cattle and milk cows. The dairy trade require a soft stemmed leafy Alfalfa hay; not over 25 or 30 per cent of the Alfalfa raised is suitable for dairy purposes. However, none of the Alfalfa hay is too coarse to be utilized for

dairy feed by crushing and grinding. The better grades of Alfalfa hay that come to the St. Louis market is raised in the Platte River and Elk Horn Valleys in the State of Nebraska. There is a large quantity of good Alfalfa raised in the State of Idaho and Montana, but owing to the Alfalfa weevil prevalent in those states, quarantine regulations have been invoked by the dairy states which prevents the shipment of Alfalfa from that territory.

**MARKETS**

The prices that are being accepted for hay in the various terminals are not productive of any profit to the hay shipper or grower of hay. The market is at all times over-supplied with low grade hay which does not stand the cost of baling, shipping and selling. The shippers are cautioned not to ship common hay to market as it has really more value in the country than it has here. On the contrary the better grades of hay are in fair request and are moving relatively well. There is no promise of any better market in sight and it is suggested that the shippers hold back all the hay they possibly can as they may possibly see a crop

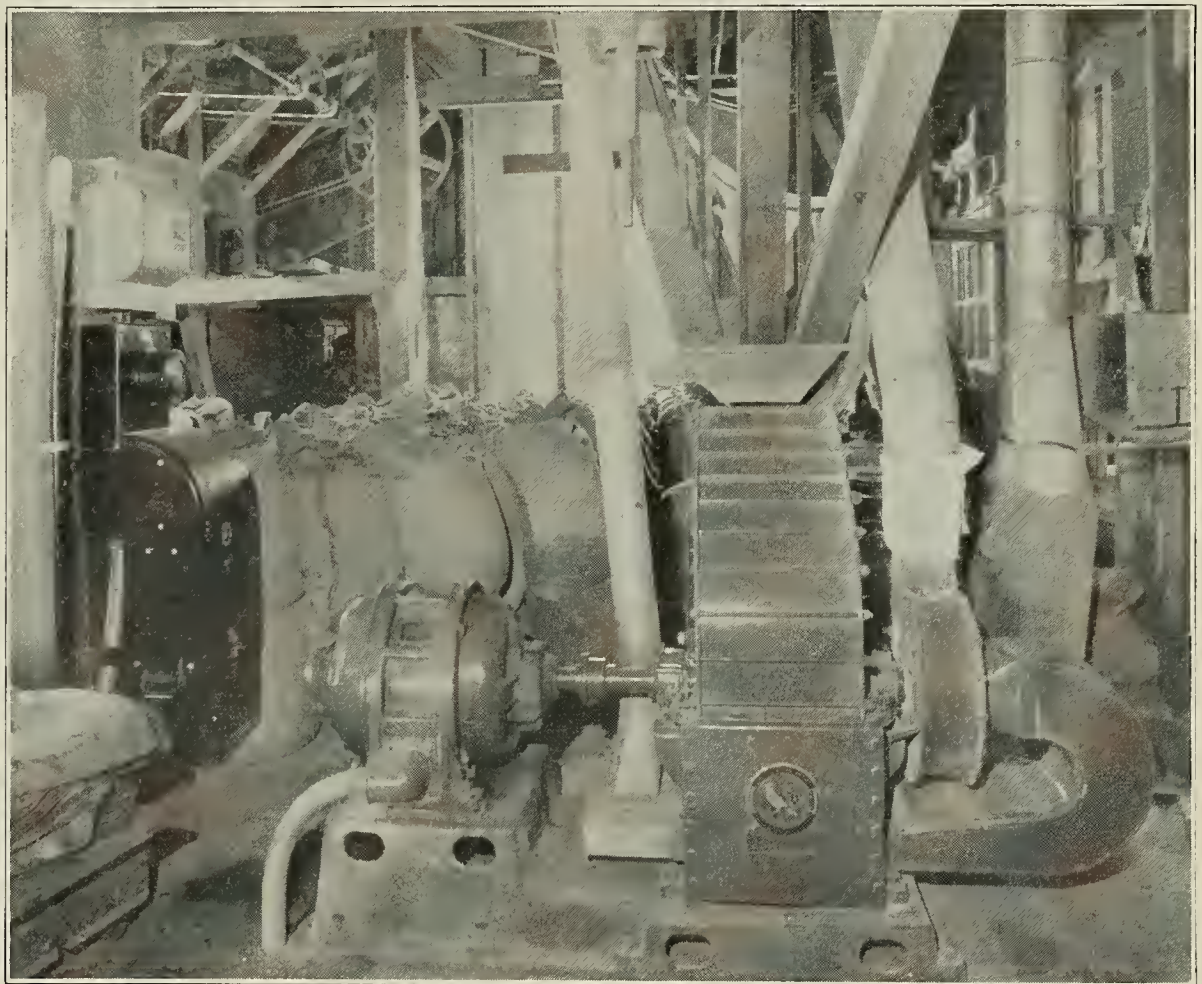
meet present day demands, and to get you out of the red, you naturally want to know what you can expect from your new grinder.

Many firms are of the opinion that a 50 per cent profit in a year on new equipment, is a paying investment. Others expect more than that. Some realize 75 per cent profit the first year on their investment, and a few expect and do realize 100 per cent profit, and in exceptionally rare cases, even a little more than that.

The makers and distributors of the "Jay Bee" Hammer mill have always maintained that the "Jay Bee" mill will pay for itself in one year. This means a 100 per cent profit on the investment.

Facts gathered on a recent trip through Iowa proved to my own satisfaction that "Jay Bee" owners really are making money. For with a "Jay Bee" mill the owners claim that they are able to do more and better grinding than they ever could before with other grinding equipment.

Figures secured from The Farmers Elevator Company, Hampton, Iowa, showed a net profit of \$2,623.76 in eight months, or an average net profit



JAY BEE MILL IN PLANT OF F. S. WERTZ &amp; SON, READING, PA.

failure next year which would enable them to market their hay to better advantage.

We do not aim to discourage people from doing a hay business but there is so little outlet in the terminal markets that it is well that they be advised of the truth of the situation.

**WHO MAKES THE MONEY IN THE FEED GRINDING BUSINESS?**

By S. E. PETERSON

That question, no doubt, is asked very frequently; because some do, and many don't make money. Some merely "get by"; and others don't know whether they even do that.

But those who do make money are the ones who are equipped to give their customers what they want. For the demands of the customers are getting greater every day; and if you can't meet competition you are simply out of luck. The other fellow gets the business.

In many sections of the country the grinding business and the feed business go hand in hand. The better you can grind, and make any feed the customer wants the more high protein feeds and other products you will sell. Give a man the right kind of grinding, and if your competitor cannot equal your work, your competitor will naturally be passed up; and you get the business.

When considering new grinding equipment to

of \$327.97 per month, on an investment of less than \$3,000. This makes a net profit of 131 per cent on the investment, which should not be overlooked as a real paying proposition.

The Farmers Co-operative Incorporated Society, Sheffield, Iowa, showed grinding receipts of \$2,127.75 in eight months with power charges of \$758.70. This would leave a net profit of \$1,369.05. But I was told that the sum of \$8.50 per month for other power in the elevator was charged to the "Jay Bee" mill; and this really ought not to be. This \$68 should be deducted from the power charge of \$758.70, leaving a profit to the "Jay Bee" mill of \$1,437.05. The "Jay Bee" investment here is \$1,300. On this basis for a year the net profit would be 165 per cent.

The Cerro Gordo Farmers Company, Mason City, Iowa, has had its "Jay Bee" mill three years. Most of its grinding has been oats, for fine hog feed. F. A. Keim, manager, showed a yearly statement of grinding receipts \$4,150; total power cost \$1641; total net earnings from grinding \$2509. Their "Jay Bee" investment is \$1500. This is a net profit on the investment of 167 per cent.

In Williams, Iowa, a small town of about 1000 people, are two grinding establishments; one operated by a "Jay Bee", and one by an attrition mill. The Farmers Elevator Company has the "Jay Bee"



which cost less than \$3,000. The attrition mill costs nearly \$5,000. The Farmers Elevator Company showed grinding receipts of \$2305.20 in eight months, which is more than was done by the attrition mill. The power cost is six cents per K.W. The "Jay Bee" is making the money.

Of course depreciation should be figured off of net profits. But with a "Jay Bee" mill replacements, wear and tear, and repair expense is so little that it is practically negligible. Zimmerman & Gottsch, Springfield, Neb., after grinding 150,000 bushels of grain and hundreds of tons of roughage sold their old "Jay Bee" mill to get a larger one. They showed a depreciation of less than one-tenth cent per bushel, on the old mill.

There is only one way to get business and make money, and that is to do your work well. The "Jay Bee" is the millers' and elevator owners' best assistant.

Illustration shows "Jay Bee" Model S Direct Connected Mill in plant of F. S. Wertz & Son, Reading, Pa., feed millers and mixers. The Wertz plant specializes on fine oat grinding.

## KANSAS CITY UNDER FEDERAL HAY GRADES

On January 3, the Kansas City hay market started to operate under Federal grades entirely. E. O. Pollock is in charge of the local office there of the Hay, Seed and Feed Division of the Department of Agriculture.

### HAY RECEIPTS LIGHT

The John Devlin Hay Company, Inc., Chicago, in its letter of January 10 says: Oats and wheat straw is especially wanted.

Buyers were out in force again this morning and soon cleaned up the market. All grades of hay were wanted as well as all kinds of straw, especially oat and wheat.

### DOG FEEDS IN PENNSYLVANIA

Under the Pennsylvania State Feedingstuffs Law, dog feeds offered for sale in that state must be registered with the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry at Harrisburg the same as feeds for cattle, horses, poultry and other domestic animals.

The law provides a minimum fine of \$50 for non-registration. Dr. James W. Kellogg is director of the bureau.

### HAY RECEIPTS MODERATE

In its letter of January 12, the Martin Grain Company, St. Louis, Mo., says: Receipts of Timothy hay continue moderate, and the demand is keeping pace with the offerings, there being a much better inquiry than there has been, and everything is moving freely. Consequently some better prices are obtainable for the medium and better grades of hay. We feel confident that the demand is going to continue fair and that a moderate movement of hay to this market will sell to advantage. High grade Timothy of course is in the best request.

Light Clover Mixed hay is in scant offering and selling well but the medium and lower grades are still quiet.

Heavy Clover Mixed hay is firm, very little arriving and demand excellent.

Pure Clover hay is scarce and in demand.

Alfalfa market is firm, receipts of Alfalfa are light and demand exceedingly good for top hay. The medium grades are also selling well but the lower grades are dull and slow.

Prairie hay market quiet and unchanged with a fair demand for No. 1 but the lower grades are draggy.

### BONE MINERAL MAKES BONE

Bone meal supplies the phosphate and lime for essential for growing fowls and for hens, and a supply of this grain feed supplement today is being stocked in every elevator that makes a pretense of keeping a full line in its feed department. Considerable mineral matter comes from Alfalfa and Clover leaves, but this mineral source is not always available.

Oyster shell is a common source of lime for the

egg shell. In many feeding areas, great faith is put in limestone grit of which there is considerable in common gravel.

## WOMAN CONTROLS FEED BROKERAGE FIRM

A man in the market for millfeeds telephoned the Beardsley Brokerage Company, 703 Utilities Building, Chicago, Ill., and asked for Mr. Beardsley. He had made a mistake, and it took some time for Miss L. Beardsley, proprietor, to convince him that there was no Mr. Beardsley, and that she was willing and able to handle his order. And she got the order.

Miss Beardsley is the first woman to enter the feed brokerage business in Chicago and her many friends in the trade have enthusiastically welcomed her into the inner circle. One of these said, upon receiving the announcement of the formation of the Beardsley Brokerage Company, "We in the feed business have felt neglected. Women have gone into every other branch of business, but none has gone into feed brokerage. I will try to keep my shirt sleeves down and my tie on straight hereafter." Other feed brokers and mills furnishing feeds all have assured Miss Beardsley of their sincerest co-operation.

Miss Beardsley enters business for herself with several years experience in handling and trading



LILA BEARDSLEY

in cereal by-products. In 1921 when the Bertley Company started in the feed jobbing business in Chicago, Ill., Miss Beardsley went with them as trader and assistant to the owner and manager. She remained with that firm until the fall of 1927 when she decided that she wanted to have her own company. This was formed on December 1, 1927, and the company's first month's business far exceeded Miss Beardsley's expectations.

The Beardsley Brokerage Company handles every kind of cereal by-products: Bran, middlings, red dog flour, second clear flour, shorts, linseed meal, cottonseed meal, hominy feeds, oat feeds, cornmeal feed, malt sprouts, brewers grains, rye middlings, Alfalfa meal, dried buttermilk and other feed specialties demanded by the trade.

## SMALL NET CHANGES IN NEW YORK HAY PRICES

By C. K. TRAFTON

Although hay prices moved somewhat nervously in the New York market during the period under review, quotations covering the list as a whole average just about the same as they did at the time our last review was written. This irregular action of prices reflected the different periods of light and heavy arrivals at all terminals in the Metropolitan District. In short, arrivals fell off when prices sagged and efforts to buyers to secure the smaller supplies served to force prices to higher levels; while the latter, in turn, served to attract larger shipments from the interior; and buyers, with larger supplies in sight, showed a disposition to "back away" from the market, so that increased

pressure to sell sent prices downward again. The somewhat improved tone of the market which was developing at the time our last review was written continued for about two weeks as receipts remained of small volume; so that even though demand was not particularly aggressive stocks at practically all yards were steadily cleaned up and in some cases floors were almost bare a few days before Christmas. As a consequence buyers in need of supplies found it necessary to pay an advance of about \$1 per ton on the average, business being done in some cases on a basis of as much as \$23 for top No. 1. The steady though quiet picking up of supplies during this period had evidently resulted in filling up numerous "holes" in dealers stocks as demand fell off appreciably around "holiday time." As a consequence the large receipts attracted by the better prices secured found buyers generally scarce and prices reacted to former levels. A "top" price of \$22 was established for No. 1 while No. 2 was quoted at \$20 @ \$21 and No. 3 at \$18 @ \$19. As a matter of fact, complaints were heard that very little of the hay actually came up to grade and considerable business was done at slightly below the above quotations, as low as \$17 being accepted for quite a fair amount of hay that was really a good No. 3. As usual, receivers of some of the really inferior lots were forced to sell at as low as \$12 @ \$14, a great deal of this trash being in small bales which were especially hard to move. In the better grades large bales continued to sell at about \$1 over small, although the latter made up a relatively small proportion of the arrivals. After this reaction prices showed some tendency to recover partially at least, holders expressing greater confidence as arrivals again decreased and stocks appeared to be in good shape. Moreover, advices from the interior stated that farmers and country shippers were loading slowly on account of rainy weather, this being especially true of western sections. The possibility of an advance of 40 per cent in freight rates was also mentioned as threatening to cut down the movement. Buyers, however, continued indifferent and it was evident that the majority of them were still fairly comfortably fixed in the matter of supplies. They continue to predict that prices must go lower eventually because of the large supply in sight, and especially of poor qualities. While some shrewd observers admit the accuracy of this last item, they maintain that there is another angle, namely, that there is a corresponding shortage of really choice hay. They believe that demand for really choice No. 1 will be largely in excess of the supply and they expect to see prices for really top grades firmly maintained, resulting in some widening of the price differences between grades. In conservative and well-informed quarters the opinion is expressed that the hay business will be seriously crippled if not actually "killed" in case of any increase in the already high freight rates as proposed in Jones Tariff No. 450, ICC No. 1984.

## DECLARES HAY BEST SOURCE OF MINERAL FEED

"If ewes are well fed and the ration contain a liberal allowance of legume hay, little if any benefit will be obtained from minerals added to their winter ration." This is the conclusion of D. S. Bell, in charge of sheep investigations at the Ohio Experiment Station, and is based upon two feeding experiments.

In the two two-year tests conducted at the station, the feeding of one-third ounce per head daily of a mineral mixture to ewes receiving a ration of mixed grain, Alfalfa hay, corn silage, and common salt, did not have any appreciable effect on the condition of the ewes, on wool yield, or lamb production.

## PROFIT FROM ANIMAL PROTEIN

D. C. Henderson, poultry feed expert at the South Dakota State College, reports a January-to-April feed trial with grain mash and animal protein that gave exceptionally profitable results to a feeder whose case represents the average problem of the small flock owner served by the elevator or other



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feed retailing unit. At this period last year, the Dakota feeder began to keep account of the cost of and income derived from 250 hens. The total feed bill between January 1 and May 1, was \$50.92. Even with the egg quotations running low, the sum of \$217.81 was received from the sale of eggs. The profit of \$166.89 above feed cost was considerably above that shown in similar cases where mash feed has not been supplemented with animal feed in the form of meat scraps.

## FEEDS AGAIN HIGHER IN NEW YORK

By C. K. TRAFTON

Distributors of feeds in New York territory report that business during the month under review was about up to normal volume for this time of the year. While the lack of a general or sustained demand may have been largely seasonal, it was also chargeable to some extent no doubt to the fact that prices in practically all cases scored additional gains, the advances during the period ranging from \$1.35 to \$3.50 per ton. In the market for wheat feeds Spring bran and middlings continued to sell on even terms most of the time, both varieties now being quoted at \$39.50, or \$1.75 higher than a month ago. Something like a feature in the way of business was furnished by the heavy buying of bran by New England dealers shortly after the advent of the new year. Otherwise, buyers who had refused to take hold at the advances established a month ago refused to be frightened into the market by the still higher levels to which prices have risen in the meantime. In the matter of advancing prices corn goods proved to be the laggards and, as a matter of fact, white hominy was the only item on the list to show a drop in prices for the period, being now quoted at \$43.60, compared with \$44.25 a month ago. As a consequence its premium over white hominy narrowed from \$3 to \$1 per ton, the latter is being quoted at \$42.60, or \$1.35 higher than a month ago. This relative easiness in corn goods was traceable largely to the fact that whereas the great majority of manufacturers had been out of the market for some time, they began to make their appearance as sellers again shortly after our last report was written and it is now reported that practically all mills are offering. It is evident that they had come to the conclusion that the market for corn had assumed at least a fairly settled condition so that they began to feel more inclined to resume grinding, especially as the grain itself was in better condition to handle. The renewal of offerings from the mills, and especially at the lower figure for white hominy, stimulated fairly active buying for New England account early in January, whereas buyers in territory nearer to New York remained indifferent as a rule in spite of the concession offered on white hominy and the relatively small advance on yellow. Buyers of linseed oil meal who failed to take hold on the lower basis established a month ago have discovered that they had over-stayed their market but, nevertheless, the advance of about \$1.70 during the period under review failed to drive them into the market. The advance is chargeable to the fact that competition to sell has slackened to a marked extent, as many mills have stopped manufacturing, having accumulated a surplus stock of oil. As a consequence those mills who are still in the market are now asking \$52.25 for 34 per cent meal. Cottonseed oil meal was the leader in the upward movement and once again the higher grades were especially buoyant. Thirty-six per cent meal is now quoted at \$48.25; 41 per cent at \$52.15; and 43 per cent at \$55, showing gains of \$2.85, \$3.15, and \$3.50 respectively compared with the quotations ruling a month ago. The strength is chargeable once more to numerous claims of growing shortage of supplies at southern manufacturing points and a marked lack of offerings for shipment to this territory. These conditions reflect a continued general and active demand from mixers in western territory. Sellers of domestic beet-pulp at the levels ruling a month ago—about \$40.25—soon began to find buyers much more responsive, mainly because of the almost entire lack of European offerings, only a small quantity arriving from the U. K. As a consequence the supply

available for shipment was speedily exhausted and the small quantity now in sight is held at \$43.50. This sharp advance served to check buying almost completely and it is the opinion of experienced and conservative distributors that buyers have gone about as high in the matter of prices as they can be expected to.

## NEW FEED BRANDS

Not Subject to Opposition

"PILLSBURY'S B MIDDINGS" stock food. Pillsbury Flour Mills Company, Minneapolis. Filed October 29, 1927. Serial No. 256,791. Registered and published January 3, 1928.

"PILLSBURY'S A MIDDINGS" stock food. Pillsbury Flour Mills Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

**PILLSBURY'S PILLSBURY'S**

## A MIDDINGS B MIDDINGS

Filed October 29, 1927. Serial No. 256,790. Registered and published January 3, 1928.

## Trademarks Registered

236,658. Stock and poultry feed. Cosby-Hodges Milling Company, Inc., Birmingham, Ala. Filed August 15, 1927. Serial No. 253,464. Published October 11, 1927. Registered December 20, 1927.

237,088. Dairy feeds. Molony & Carter Company, Charleston, S. C. Filed August 13, 1927. Serial No. 253,430. Published October 25, 1927. Registered January 3, 1928.

## Trademark Registrations Renewed

67,612. Stock food. Registered February 11, 1908. Corn Products Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill. Renewed February 11, 1928, to Corn Products Refining Company, New York, N. Y., a corporation of New Jersey, assignee. Registered January 3, 1928.

67,613. Stock food. Registered February 11, 1908. Corn Products Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill. Renewed February 11, 1928, to Corn Products Refining Company, New York, N. Y., a corporation of New Jersey, assignee. Registered January 3, 1928.

## RECENT JAY BEE INSTALLATIONS

The J. B. Sedberry, Inc., Utica, N. Y., has reported the following recent sales of its "Jay Bee" Mills:

Johnston & Sons, Milling Company, Prairietown, Ind., one No. 2 Humdinger; M. E. & C. L. Mead Company, Pataskala, Ohio, one No. 3 T with Fan; Battle Creek Food Company, Battle Creek, Mich., one No. 2 T with Fan; W. R. Scott, Ashburn, Ga., one No. 3 Humdinger, Direct Connected; W. W. Myers, Troy, Ohio, one No. 3 T with Fan; G. J. Nicht, Auburn, N. Y., one No. 2 S. Direct Connected; Galbraith Elevator Company, Newell, Iowa, one No. 3 T with fan; Chalmers Grain Company, Chalmers, Ind., one No. 3 Humdinger; H. F. Shipton, Clermont, Iowa, one No. 2 S. Direct Connected; Cherry Fork Milling Company, Cherry Fork, Ohio, one No. 3 Humdinger; Stoneboro Flour & Feed Company, Stoneboro, Pa., one No. 2 Humdinger; Teske Milling Company, Davenport, Ia., one No. 3 T with Fan; Richmond Milling Company, Richmond, Ohio, one No. 3 Humdinger; Geo. Q. Moon Company, Binghamton, N. Y., one No. 3 Humdinger; Jefferson Milling Company, Charlestown, W. Va., one No. 2 Jr. with Fan; R. C. Fritz, Waterloo, Ind., one No. 3 S. Direct Connected; Nappanee Elevator Company, Nappanee, Ind., one No. 3 T with Fan; John Nepsey, Kellner, Wis., one No. 2 Humdinger; Nelson Machinery Company, Mt. Airy, N. C., one No. 3 Humdinger Direct Connected; Farmers Merchandise Co., St. Joseph, Mo., one No. 4 T with Fan; Armstrong Mills, Laurelville, Ohio, one No. 2 Humdinger; Glenn Yeater, Ashland, Ohio, one No. 3 T with Fan; Follett & Emert, Dewar, Iowa, one No. 2 S. Direct Connected; Hubbard & Sons, Goodman, Mo., one No. 2 T with Fan; Cherryvale Grain Company, Cherryvale, Kan., one No. 2 Humdinger; Farmers Cooperative Elevator Company, Yates Center, Kan., one No. 2 Humdinger; L. W. Loy & Son, Brookville, Ohio, one No. 3 Humdinger; Farmers Co-operative Grain & Milling Company, Genoa, Neb., one No. 3 T with Fan; Farmers Union Equity Exchange Company, Crestline, Ohio, one No. 3 S. Direct Connected; A. Gaston & Sons, Urbana, Ind., one No. 2 Humdinger; Davis Coal & Feed Company, Cold water, Mich., one No. 2 S. Direct Connected; Ohio Valley Grain & Feed Company, Corapolis, Pa., one No. 2 Humdinger; Avondale Fuel

& Supply Company, Dayton, Ohio, one No. 2 S. Direct Connected; H. A. McIntosh, Villisca, Iowa, one No. 4 T with Fan; A. M. Kissinger, Chilton, Wis., one No. 3 T with Fan; Roberts Milling Company, Batavia, N. Y., one No. 1 Jr. with Fan; Corn Belt Feed Company, Boswell, Ind., one No. 3 S. Direct Connected; Voland Mills, Voland, Pa., one No. 2 S. Direct-Connected; Marshallville Equity Company, Marshallville, Ohio, one No. 3 Direct Connected; Gehman Bros., Denver, Pa., one No. 2 S. Direct Connected; H. F. Meyer, Tigertown, Wis., one No. 3 S. Direct Connected; Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company, Selma, Ind., one No. 3 T with Fan; Edgerton Elevator Company, Edgerton, Ohio, one No. 2 with Fan; Kirk Feed Company, Greenfield, Ind., one No. 2 with Fan; Wittrock & Son, Davenport, Neb., one No. 3 T with Fan; Jansen Plumbing Company, Manson, Iowa, one No. 3 T with Fan; Nevada Flour & Feed Company, Nevada, Mo., one No. 2 with Fan (T); Stockton Milling Company, Stockton, Mo., one No. 2 Humdinger; Monticello Milling Company, Monticello, Fla., one No. 2 UX Direct Connected; A. M. Petzer & Son, New Wilmington, Pa., one No. 2 S. Direct Connected; Lebanon Farmers Co-operative, Lebanon, Ohio, one No. 3 S. with Fan; E. P. Dunn, Graetenger, Ia., one No. 4 T with Fan; Thunder Bay, Mich., one No. 2 T with Fan; Mendon Service Company, Mendon, Ohio, one No. 2 S. Direct Connected; Fales Grocery Company, Reynoldsville, Pa., one No. 2 UX Direct Connected; Peerless Milling Company, Parkersburg, W. Va., one No. 3 UX; Nye Jenks Grain Company, Omaha, Neb., one No. 3 with Fan; Beck Grain & Feed Company, Shelbyville, Ind., one No. 3 UX; J. A. Black & Company, Newark, Ohio, one No. 2 S. Direct Connected; B. & M. Feed & Poultry Supply Company, Columbiana, Ohio, one No. 3 UX Direct Connected; Farmers Elevator Company, New Sharon, Iowa, one No. 3 UX Direct Connected; New Paris Elevator, New Paris, Ind., one No. 3 UX; L. B. Archer Coal & Feed Company, Matador, Texas, one No. 3 Humdinger; McComb Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company, McComb, Ohio, one No. 3 Direct Connected; U. D. Thompson & Sons, Cambridge, Ohio, one No. 2 Humdinger; J. E. Foreman, Orangeburg S. C., one No. 2 UX Direct Connected; C. E. Plunkett, Unadilla, Ga., one No. 2 UX Direct Connected; L. W. Larsan, Ottosen, Iowa, one No. 4 W. with Fan; St. Clair Sheep Company, St. Joseph, Mo., one No. 4 T with Fan; Colusa Co-operative Elevator, Colusa, Ill., one No. 3 UX with Fan; Pleasant Hill Farmers Exchange Company, Pleasant Hill, Ohio, one No. 3 UX with Fan; New Madison Grain Company, New Madison, Ohio, one No. 2 UX with Fan; W. C. Mote Elevator, Laura, Ohio, one No. 3 T with Fan; Patent Cereals Company, Geneva, N. Y., two No. 2 S. Direct Connected; J. H. Craig, West Liberty, Ohio, one No. 3 S. Direct Connected; Chester Rex, Harrod, Ohio, one No. 3 UX Direct Connected; Farmers Co-operative Company, Creston, Iowa, one No. 4 T with Fan; O. K. Seed & Feed Store, Broken Arrow, Okla., one No. 4 W with Fan; Bement Grain Company, Bement, Ill., one No. 3 T. with Fan; Big Four Elevator, Mattoon, Ill., one No. 4 W Direct Connected; Wm. Steebe, Crown Point, Ind., one No. 3 S. Direct Connected; Clay Hardesey, Tuttle, Okla., one No. 3 S. with Fan; Goldsboro Milling Company, Goldsboro, N. C., one No. 4 T with Fan; Economy Mills, Lubbock, Texas, one No. 4 W. Direct Connected; Triplett Milling Company, Gulpeper, Va., one No. 2 Humdinger; R. L. Moore, Dublin, Ga., one No. 3 S. Direct Connected; Holmes Supply Company, Kingsbury, Ind., one No. 3 S. Direct Connected; S. C. Wilson's Sons, Olney, Ill., one No. 2 S. Direct Connected; Thompson & Hartsough, Millersburg, Ind., one No. 3 S. Direct Connected; Wolfe Bros., Leonidas, Mich., one No. 3 S. Direct Connected; Farmers Grain Company, Carlos City, Ind., one No. 3 S. Direct Connected; Basil Elevator, Basil, Ohio, one No. 2 Humdinger; Claremore Custom Mill, Claremore, Okla., one No. 1 M with Fan; Ames Reliable Products, Ames, Iowa, one No. 4 W. Direct Connected; Nova Elevator, Nova, Ohio, one No. 3 UX; Dayton Milling Company, Dayton, Ohio, one No. 2 S. Direct Connected; Andrew Bubb, Hoagland, Ind., one No. 2 S. Direct Connected; Huntertown Milling Company, Huntertown, Ind., one No. 3 Direct Connected; J. P. Thomas & Sons, Paulsboro, N. J., one No. 4 W with Fan; A. W. Rodford, Hancock, Iowa, one No. 3 T with Fan; Mena Flour Mill & Grain Company, Mena, Ark., one No. 3 Humdinger; Farmers Union Market Association, Agency, Iowa, one No. 3 Humdinger; Square Deal Supply House, Blanchester, Ohio, one No. 3 Direct Connected; Madison Mills Grain Company, Madison Mills, Ohio, one No. 2 UX; Wonewoc Farmers Company, Wonewoc, Wis., one No. 2 S. Direct Connected.

## FEED MARKETS AGAIN HIGHER

Demand for most feeds exceeded market offerings during the week ended January 12 and prices averaged irregularly higher, states the weekly feed market review of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Low temperatures over a wide area early in the week tended towards more liberal feeding. Continued dry weather over most of Texas caused an increased demand for feed in that area while the opening of the baby chick season there



caused a good inquiry from poultry men. Demand for feed was also active in Colorado. Pacific Coast markets continued firm with a good inquiry for offerings of feed and feed grains.

Wheat bran prices ruled about steady for the week with fractional declines in some producing centers offsetting strength in some consuming markets while middlings were generally higher in spite of weakness at Minneapolis. Production last week slightly larger than a year ago as estimated from flour output at centers. About three tenths pound more wheat per bushel is going into offal this season than last, according to census reports. Inquiries were limited at Philadelphia where prices were fractionally higher for prompt shipment. Quotations also made a fractional advance at Buffalo although offerings at that point were very liberal as mills were only about a week behind on their contracts. Jobbers were anxious to make sales but were generally holding at firm prices although an occasional dealer made concessions. Bran was 50 cents higher at Cincinnati where jobbers reported a good demand but inquiries were dull at St. Louis even at a fractional decline in bran prices while more liberal offerings weakened the Chicago market. Demand was slack at Minneapolis but the limited offerings moved at only a fractional decline for bran while middlings were quotably unchanged. Inquiries from feeders were small but mixed feed manufacturers were good buyers.

Prices ruled firm at Omaha with the heavier feed firm. Reduced offerings and a fairly brisk inquiry caused an upward demand at Kansas City. Bran inquiries came from a wider territory and more sales were made for deferred shipment. Mixers in Central States took fair quantities and sales to the South increased. Shorts also showed a fractional advance although consuming demand for this feed seemed only moderately active. Some dealers appeared to be storing shorts. The output of mill-feeds in Colorado increased but offerings moved readily at steadily advancing prices. Demand was slack at Memphis but was more active at Atlanta.

Linseed meal was irregular. Production was restricted at Buffalo because of the slow demand for oil according to trade reports and prices there showed a fractional advance. Quotations were also advanced at Chicago but demand slackened at Minneapolis and prices there were quotably unchanged.

Gluten feed was irregularly higher. Demand was good at Buffalo where offerings were restricted although the smaller producers were still offering freely for shipment at 50 cents advance over last week's quotations. Both gluten feed and meal worked sharply higher at Chicago where the local concern was out of the market for both January and February and advanced prices \$2 a ton over previous March quotations which were 50 cents higher than those of February.

Hominy feed was irregular. Demand was slack at Philadelphia but the market was easier at Buffalo where offerings were more liberal by both mills and resellers. Offerings of Yellow Hominy at that market were in excess of the scattered demand for that feed. Demand was slackened at Chicago but prices worked slightly lower while Omaha quotations were unchanged.

Alfalfa meal ruled steady. Demand was quiet at Chicago and quotations were fractionally higher at St. Louis. Prices were unchanged at Omaha and at Denver. This feed was in good demand at Kansas City with most inquiries for green meal while the lower grades were draggy.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF GREETINGS

Over the holidays we were remembered by many of our good friends and take this means of acknowledging the card and letters expressing the good will and good wishes of the sender. Among these were Bert A. Boyd, Indianapolis; Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Chicago; The Geo. C. Martin Company, St. Louis; The MacDonald Spencer Engineering Company, New York, N. Y., The Eastern division of the MacDonald Engineering Company of Chi-

cago; Millers National Insurance Company, Chicago; Mueller Grain Company, Peoria; and the Philadelphia Bourse.

## THREE PEORIA FIRMS WIN COURT FIGHT

The Mueller Grain Company and the C. H. Feltman Grain Company, both of Peoria, Ill., and the Lamson Bros., of Chicago, with offices at Peoria, are victors in a suit which has been hanging fire in the United States courts for 10 years. Judgments, with interest, amounting to \$22,000 were awarded to the victors who were the plaintiffs in the suit, and will be shared about equally by them. The award was made by the United States Supreme Court at Peoria, Ill.

The American State Bank of Omaha, Neb., which closed its doors after the sensational smash of W. R. Richter, who was in the grain business in Omaha under the name of the United States Commission Company, in 1917, was the defendant in all three cases.

Evidence showed that Richter's business was practically wiped out when grain prices took a sharp drop in 1927. In an attempt to tide himself over the crisis, it was shown that he forged 18 bills of lading for cars of grain and attached a draft to each, then took them to the American State Bank. The bank endorsed the bills of lading guaranteeing all prior endorsements.

Each of the Peoria grain companies bought a car of grain supposed to be represented by a spurious bill of lading and paid the accompanying draft.

When the grain did not arrive after a week, a representative was sent to Omaha by the grain companies to investigate. On the day he arrived in Omaha, Richter's business failed with liabilities of several hundred thousand dollars and no assets.

A demand was made by the representative upon the American State Bank on the same day for return of the Peoria grain firm's money because of the bank's endorsement of the bills of lading but the bank refused to pay.

Suits were filed in the Superior Court of Cook county in 1917 and removed to the United States District Court. A stipulation was entered into that trial of one should decide all three cases.

The cases were tried before Judge Carpenter in the district court in Chicago four year ago and judgment in favor of the plaintiff in each case for the full amount of the claim was entered. On appeal to the circuit court of appeals at Chicago, the case was reversed and after a rehearing was again reversed. An appeal to the supreme court was taken by the plaintiffs. The case was argued before the court in October. The supreme court reversed the circuit court of appeals and affirmed the lower court.

## NEW AND POWERFUL FUMIGANT

The United States Department of Agriculture has been making experiments with fumigants for the elimination of moths and insects and has developed a fumigant which is said to be five times as poisonous as those on the market at present. In addition it is non-burnable, non-explosive and non-injurious to stored commodities. Nor is it harmful to human life.

The department is advocating its use in elevators and mills for the elimination of moths, weevils and other insects in stored wheat and grain of all kinds.

## A PICTURE FROM FRANCE

By L. C. BREED

A traveler in southern France writes: We are stopping in the French village of Janac in Languedoc. It is the period after harvest and the flails are still being whirled by the workers in the cobble streets. A very primitive threshing machine has just ceased its dusty moan on the common-land opposite the house where we are staying. The wheat after it is threshed is carried to the baker, who furnishes its equivalent in bread to the owner of it—so many loaves per sack. In this department

of France, old-time customs still prevail and the baker is more prosperous than the butcher.

## THE GRAIN WORLD

### FALL GRAIN SOWINGS IN RUMANIA

THE AREA sown to Winter wheat in Roumania for the 1928 harvest is 6,570,000 acres, according to a cable to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. This is an increase of 3 per cent over the area sown last year, but less than in 1924-25 and 1925-26. The 670,000 acres being planted to Winter rye is well above that of the past three years, while the 222,000 acres of Winter barley is below that of the past three years. Trade reports have mentioned unfavorable early conditions of the fall sown grains.

### RYE PRODUCTION

NORTHERN Hemisphere rye production for 1927 has been lowered by a reduction of 11,573,000 bushels in the estimated crop of Poland and 2,912,000 bushels in the United States crop. Total production for Northern Hemisphere countries reporting so far is 806,137,000 bushels compared with 733,936,000 in those countries last year. The Argentine crop is now also reported, being placed at 7,362,000 bushels compared with 3,268,000 bushels last year.

The United States rye acreage for next year's harvest is estimated at 3,802,000 acres, or 103.6 per cent of the revised estimate for 1927. The condition of the rye crop on December 1 is reported as 89.3 per cent compared with 86.3 a year ago and 87.7 per cent, the 10-year average. The condition of the German rye crop on December 1 was above average, but slightly below the condition reported a year ago.

ACCORDING to *Foreign Crops and Markets*, the December estimate for the United States corn crop has been increased by 33,000,000 bushels over the November estimate, making the total production nearly 2,786,300,000 bushels. The increase over last year's production, however, is not quite so large as the earlier estimate would indicate, since the 1926 crop was also revised upward by nearly 45,400,000 bushels to 2,692,200,000 bushels. In Europe, the corn production estimates have been lowered slightly during the past week by revisions in the figures for Yugoslavia and Austria. The 18 countries so far reported are now estimated to have a crop of about 3,324,000,000 bushels compared with 3,400,000,000 bushels last year and 3,587,500,000 in 1925.

THE barley crop has been announced as 265,577,000 bushels, says the Department of Agriculture. This year's crop is 43.6 per cent above that of last year, according to the present figures.

THE export of 363,000 bushels of corn from the United States for the week ending December 17 was the heaviest of any week since July 1.

### WHEAT PRODUCTION

THE increase of 5,153,000 bushels in the United States 1927 wheat production estimate, which now stands at 871,691,000 bushels, has raised the total for 39 countries reporting to date to 3,410,248,000 bushels. This figure is 3.5 per cent above production in the same countries in 1926, when they grew 96.4 per cent of the estimated world crop exclusive of Russia.—*Foreign Crops and Markets*.

THE December estimate for oats production in the United States this year is about 1,195,000,000 bushels, which is a decrease of more than 10,600,000 bushels from the previous estimate. At the same time, the estimate for the 1926 crop was lowered by nearly 3,200,000 bushels to 1,246,848,000 bushels.

EXPORTS of barley from the United States, which for the season since July 1 have run nearly three times as heavy as for the same period last year, have declined during the week of December 17 to 863,000 bushels. During the previous week the export of 2,442,000 bushels was the heaviest of the present season.



# TRANSPORTATION

## BOSTON SHIPMENT A RECORD

The Norwegian steamship *Haugarland* finished its 1927 season by taking 400,000 bushels of grain into its hold the last of December from its tieup at East Boston. This is believed to be the largest single shipment ever taken from that port.

## SOO CANAL GRAIN TONNAGE INCREASES

Total tonnage passing through the Soo Canal locks during the past season was 83,354,064 tons, compared with 85,679,087 for 1926, a decrease of more than 2,000,000 tons. Grain traffic for the season amounted to 450,417,707 bushels. There was an increase in the soft coal movement of 25 per cent and a falling off in hard coal of 22 per cent. Flour through the locks totaled for 1927, 9,838,440 barrels, or 413,870 less than last year.

## CARRIERS LISTEN TO REASON

Railroads have withdrawn tariffs proposing increases on grain from Colorado points and points taking the same rates to Wisconsin and Michigan against which shippers, including the Omaha Grain Exchange and the Minneapolis Traffic Association, filed protests. The tariffs withdrawn would have become effective this month.

The attempt to raise these particular grain rates originated in 1923, and was again renewed in 1925 and 1927.

## SENATOR SEEKS EXPORT RATE CUT

Reduction in freight rates on export grain to meet Canadian competition is sought in a resolution introduced in the senate January 5 by Senator Arthur Capper. The resolution directs the Interstate Commerce Commission to make an immediate investigation of export grain rates and to adjust them to a basis that will "permit grain and grain products to move as freely as grain produced in the Dominion of Canada."

By this proposal Senator Capper seeks to meet the situation caused by the action of the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada in ordering a reduction in freight rates for grain on the Canadian National Railway. The differential between United States and Canadian export grain rates is put at from eight to 10 cents by the Kansas Senator.

## 400,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT SLIDE THROUGH PANAMA LOCKS DAILY

Through the intricate series of water locks, design of which was worked out in great part by a Nebraska country elevator owner, 351,224 tons, or more than 13,000,000 bushels of wheat moved to market via the Panama waterway in November. Secretary of War Davis, in announcing these figures December 29, cited records which indicate that the November wheat tonnage in 1927, was nearly 100 per cent greater than that in November 1926. United States shippers sent 70 per cent of the tonnage referred to, and Canadians 30 per cent.

Some of the wheat was bound for Cristobal, Panama (to await orders), for the West Indies, and for the east coast of the Americas, although the bulk of the volume was destined for European ports.

Europe-bound shipments moving in from the Pacific travel through the Panama Canal in a north-westerly direction. M. G. Barnes, owner of a grain elevator in Loretto, Neb., and chief engineer of the Illinois State Waterway, was retained by the Government to work out lock designs for the Panama cut. Mr. Barnes is a graduate of the Michigan State Engineering College.

## NEW MIXED CAR RATES IN FEBRUARY

Effective February 1, 1928, all railroads west of Chicago have revised the provisions of the rule applying on mixed carloads of grain, mixed carloads of grain and grain products and mixed carloads of grain and seeds (except garden seeds).

The new rule contains the following provisions: Apply to each commodity in the car the actual weight of the commodity at its straight carload rate; the total weight to be charged for on the entire contents of the car to be not less than the minimum carload weight prescribed for the mixed carload.

When the total weight of the mixed carload shipment is less than the minimum carload weight prescribed therefor, the difference between those weights shall be charged for at the lowest rate on any portion of the shipment.

At the present time on a mixed carload of wheat and oats, for example, there is charged the wheat rate on the entire shipment. Under the revised rule there will be charged the straight carload rate on the actual weight of each kind of grain.

Likewise, on a mixed carload shipment of grain and Timothy seed, the seed will be given the benefit of the carload rate on its actual weight.

On a mixed carload of wheat and oats, the total

weight to be charged for is not less than the minimum weight for wheat, but where the total weight is less than the minimum weight the difference in weights will be charged for at the rate on oats.

## READY FOR THE RATE FIGHT

The line-up of forces to fight for a fair deal in grain rates from East Side fields to coast ports certainly seems strong enough to command respectful attention from the Interstate Commerce Commission. Much time and study have been given to the preparation of the case, and the conference soon to be held will have such ample and accurate information as to warrant prompt action.

This is not essentially an effort to enlarge the shipments of wheat through Seattle. This port is profoundly interested in the movement of grain and in getting the share of shipments that it is equipped to handle. In this respect, and with the single exception of Portland, the interests of all North Coast ports are virtually identical.

Whatever may have been the reason advanced by the Interstate Commerce Commission for granting the differential which gives special and peculiar advantages to Portland, there is now no reasonable pretext for its continuance. It is unfair to the wheat growers, the carriers and all the other ports of this region. It is inconceivable that the commission will refuse to grant a hearing, or, having heard the full facts, will fail to make the necessary order that will put all of our ports on a parity.—*Seattle Times*.

## HAY RATE PROPOSAL DRAWS FIRE—SUSPENSION PROBABLE

More than 100 requests for suspension have been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission in respect of Galligan, Speiden, Cottrell and Jones tariffs proposing big increases in rates on hay from Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and New York to southern territory, by farmers, hay dealers, farm organiza-

tions and civic traffic bodies. The tariffs were dated to become effective January 15. Both shippers and receivers are protesting, because, in the language of the Tampa (Fla.) Board of Trade, one of the protestants, the effect of the schedules is to make material increases in the rates on hay, straw shucks and related articles, "whereas the shippers confidently expected a reduction on such traffic moving interterritorially." That body said that the increase from Van Wert, Ohio, to Tampa, Fla., would be from 69 to 92 cents, or 33.3 per cent.

Seemingly the carriers were constrained to file the tariffs proposing the increases on account of the course the Commission took in the southern class rate investigation. In the first report it exempted hay, straw, etc., from the terms. In the revised finding, hay, straw, etc., were restored to the application of class rates. The Commission, however, said that that action should not be construed to prevent the carriers proposing rates on the commodities in question differing from the class rates, but that when proposals were made they would be subject to protest and possible suspension.

Prior to the final report in the class rate investigation northern producers and shippers carried on negotiation with the carriers with a view to obtaining reductions from shipping points in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan in particular on the ground that the hay shippers in New York had an advantage in rates which gave them the market in the south almost exclusively, but a full agreement on an adjustment was never reached. The proposals of the carriers, if suspended, will compel the Commission to make the adjustment which the carriers have not been able to make.

## CLEAN RICE RATES

It has been recommended by an examiner for the I. C. C., that the carload rates on clean rice from Crowley, Lake Charles, Abbeville and New Iberia to Jackson, Miss., be changed to eliminate the disparity apparent between them and the 38.5-cent rate to Memphis, Tenn.

The examiner said fourth in a relief should be granted to the New Orleans Great Northern so that it might charge lower rates on clean rice from producing points in Arkansas and Louisiana to Jackson and other junction points on its railroad between Jackson and New Orleans than rates contemporaneously maintained to points intermediate to its junction joints with other carriers.

# ASSOCIATIONS

## ILLINOIS FARMERS DEALERS TO MEET

The silver jubilee anniversary convention of the Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Illinois will take place February 8 to 10, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Springfield, Ill. Hon. Lloyd S. Tenny, assistant chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, has been engaged to deliver the principal address at a banquet to be held at the St. Nicholas Hotel at 6:30 p.m. Wednesday, February 8.

Congressman Charles Adkins, Bement, will be the toastmaster of the evening. J. W. Shorthill, secretary of the National Farmers Grain Dealers Association, and S. H. Thompson, Quincy, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, will deliver addresses during the morning session of February 9. During the afternoon H. W. Mumford, dean of the agricultural college, University of Illinois, will deliver an address on "How the Agricultural College Can Aid the Farm Elevators." Mrs. Dora Stockton, Lansing, Mich., will deliver an address February 10, and will be followed by an election of officers. A tour of the city is scheduled for 2 p.m. of the last day.

A meeting of the local committee on arrangements was held at the St. Nicholas Hotel Thursday with Secretary Lawrence Farlow, Bloomington. Committeemen include C. F. Council, Springfield; George T. Hickman, Williamsville; F. W. McLaughlin, Ashland, and John P. Stout, Chatham.

## IOWA FARMER DEALERS WILL MEET

The annual convention of the Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Iowa will be held January 24 to 26, with headquarters at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The Board of Directors of the state association has appointed a program committee which is working with managers and officers of farmers' elevator companies in making plans and arrangements for an

interesting and entertaining program to be carried out during the convention sessions which will continued for three days.

The state convention of farmers' elevators has not been held in Cedar Rapids since January, 1919. This is on account of the fact that Cedar Rapids is located east of the central section of the main farmers' elevator districts of the state. The state board reported, however, that during this year several requests had been received from farmers' elevator managers and officers that the convention be held in some convenient point in the eastern part of the state. The 1927 convention was held last January in Fort Dodge, which is located in the county having the largest number of elevators of any one county in the state.

## CONVENTION CALENDAR

January 16-17. — Winter meeting in the Farm Seed Association of North America, place not yet determined.

January 24-25.—Annual convention of the Farmers Grain Dealers Association on Iowa, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

February 8-10.—Silver Jubilee convention of the Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Illinois, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Springfield, Ill.

February 21-23.—Twenty-first annual convention of the Farmers Elevator Association of Minnesota, at the West Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

February 22-23.—Mid-Winter meeting of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, at the Arlington Hotel, Binghamton, N. Y.

February 23-24.—Annual meeting of the Farmers Elevator Association of Indiana, at Logansport, Ind.

February 28-29.—Annual meeting of the Farmers Grain Dealers Association of North Dakota, Grand Pacific Hotel, Bismarck, N. D.

May 29-30.—Pacific States Seedmen's Association's annual convention, at Portland, Ore.

September 24-26.—Thirty-second annual convention of the Grain Dealers National Association, at the new Hotel Statler, Boston, Mass.



## CHRONOLOGY FOR 1927

Probably the most important event in the grain trade during the past year was the veto by President Coolidge of the McNary-Haugen Bill in February. But there have been other interesting happenings in the world of grain and its dealers, and these are given herewith in resumé, as recorded from month to month in the columns of the AMERICAN GRAIN TRADE.

### JANUARY

January 3.—Trading in oats futures started on the New York Produce Exchange.  
Election on Cincinnati Grain & Hay Exchange. A. M. Braun elected for third. Robert L. Early, Jr., first vice-president; F. B. Edmunds, second vice-president; Elmer H. Heile, secretary of the Board of Directors; Ralph M. Brown, treasurer; D. J. Schuh, executive-secretary.  
January 4.—Election on Kansas City Board of Trade. C. M. Hardenbergh general manager of the Southwestern Milling Company, elected president. Frank C. Blodgett, first vice-president; J. J. Kraettli, second vice-president.  
January 3.—Election on Chicago Board of Trade. John A. Bunnell, re-elected president; Edward A. Doern, first vice-president; David H. Lipsey, second vice-president.  
January 3.—Election on Toledo Produce Exchange. H. W. Applegate elected president; Henry Hirsch, first vice-president; Fred Mayer, second vice-president; Archibald Gassaway, secretary; treasurer, W. A. Boardman.  
New York Produce Exchange amended its rules in regard to grain futures. Conform to Winnipeg trading rules on Canadian wheat discounts and to Chicago Board rules in regard to commissions.  
January 10.—Election on St. Louis Merchants Exchange. Charles E. Valler, of Valier & Spies Milling Corporation, elected president; F. B. Chamberlain, first vice-president; Claude A. Morton, second vice-president.  
Annual meeting of the New England Seedsmen's Association at Boston, Mass. George Williams of the W. E. Barrett Company of Providence, R. I., elected president. A. P. Dewar of R. & J. Farquhar, Boston, re-elected vice-president; Peter Miller of Thomas J. Grey Company, Boston, re-elected secretary.  
Election on New York Grain Clearing Corporation. Axel Hansen of the Hansen Produce Company, re-elected president.  
Election on Peoria (Ill.) Board of Trade. J. Leo White, American Milling Company, elected president; L. L. Gruss, first vice-president; John Lofgren, re-elected secretary for twenty-first term.  
Election on Philadelphia Commercial Exchange. Hubert J. Horan, re-elected president; George M. Richardson, vice-president; Samuel McKnight, treasurer; A. B. Clemmer, secretary.  
Election on Topeka Board of Trade. E. J. Smiley, elected president; David Page, vice-president; C. L. Parker, secretary and treasurer.  
January 18.—Election on Duluth Board of Trade. George G. Barnum, Jr., elected president; H. S. Newell, vice-president.  
January 27-28.—Annual meeting of the Indiana Grain Dealers Association at Indianapolis, Ind. Walter Moore, Covington, Ind., elected president; Ed E. Elliott, Muncie, vice-president; P. E. Goodrich, Winchester, and G. G. Davis, Tipton, directors.  
January 24.—Mid-winter meeting of the Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Association, Buffalo, N. Y. L. L. Warner, president.

### FEBRUARY

February 1.—Election on Boston Grain & Flour Exchange. Albert K. Tapper elected president; Harry Hamilton, first vice-president; Edward H. Day, second vice-president.  
Annual meeting of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce. Gen. Henry M. Warfield, elected president; Adelbert W. Mears, vice-president; secretary-treasurer, James B. Hessong (re-elected).  
February 8-10.—Twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Illinois, Jacksonville, Ill. President, D. H. Allen; first vice-president, C. H. Bonnell; second vice-president, T. R. Cain; treasurer, W. H. Hindahl.  
February 21-23.—Twelfth annual meeting of the Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Ohio, Toledo, Ohio. N. G. Bennett, McComb, Ohio, elected president; William Horn, Castalia, first vice-president; R. C. Schmunk, Rocky Ridge, second vice-president; Oral Colc, Jenera, O. Schlosser, Fostoria, L. J. Winch, McClure, directors for three years.  
February 24-25.—Twelfth annual meeting of the Indiana Farmers Elevator Association, Indianapolis, Ind. M. P. Hill, Francesville, re-elected president; Mathew Maroney, Lucerne, and Samuel Foster, Otterbein, vice-presidents; E. G. McCullom, Indianapolis, secretary; William F. Hagen, Chalmers, treasurer.  
February 22-23.—Mid-winter meeting of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Binghamton, N. Y.  
February 10.—Annual meeting of the Tri-State Country Grain Shippers Association, Minneapolis, Minn. F. E. Crandall, elected president; E. A. Betts, Mitchell, S. D., first vice-president; Arthur Speltz, second vice-president; S. O. Tollefson, Milton, N. D., third vice-president.  
February 15-17.—Twentieth annual convention of the Farmers Elevator Association, of Minnesota, at Minneapolis, Minn. President, J. F. Gustafson (who died a short time after); vice-president, H. J. Farmer, Pipestone; treasurer, Adam Brinn, Stewartville. A. F. Nelson, secretary.  
McNary-Haugen Bill vetoed by President Coolidge. It failed to pass over his veto.

### MARCH

March 24-25.—Thirtieth annual meeting of the Kansas Grain Dealers Association, Topeka, Kan. R. H. Rhodes, Colony, Kan., elected president; H. B. Wheaton, Hugoton, vice-president; E. J. Smiley, Topoka, secretary-treasurer.  
Annual meeting of the Colorado Grain Dealers Association, Denver, Colo. Glen Morris, elected president; Robert Lowe, vice-president; Herbert Welsch, secretary-treasurer.  
March 1-3.—Sixteenth annual convention of the Farmers Grain Dealers Association of North Dakota. Minot, N. D. A. M. Thompson, Cogswell, elected president; John Maddock, Maddock, vice-president; P. A. Lee, secretary-treasurer.  
March 22.—Annual meeting of the Kansas Farmers Grain Dealers Association, Hutchinson, Kan. J. B. Brown, president.  
March 25.—Annual meeting of the Oklahoma Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Association, at Enid,

Okla. Paul E. Peeier, Elk City, re-elected president; W. H. Henderson, vice-president; J. W. Murphy, secretary and treasurer.

### APRIL

April 16.—Armour Grain Company denied trading privileges on the Chicago Board of Trade.  
Election on Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce. W. A. Hottensen re-elected president; A. L. Johnstone, first vice-president; A. L. Flanagan, second vice-president; Harry A. Plumb, secretary and treasurer.  
April 27-28.—Twenty-seventh annual convention of the Western Grain Dealers Association, Des Moines, Iowa.  
Name of the Cincinnati Hay & Grain Exchange, Cincinnati, Ohio, changed to the Board of Trade.  
April 14.—Election on Buffalo Corn Exchange. J. J. Rammacher, president; C. C. Lewis, vice-president; J. G. McKillen, treasurer; Fred E. Pond, secretary.  
Election Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange, Fort Worth, Texas. Jule G. Smith, president of the Fort Worth Elevator Company, elected president; J. W. Hamilton, vice-president; E. B. Wooden, secretary; Charles W. Little, treasurer.  
April 27-28.—Twenty-seventh annual convention of the Western Grain Dealers Association, Des Moines, Iowa. Clifford C. Belz, Conrad, Iowa, re-elected president; O. B. Moorhouse, Glidden, Iowa, re-elected vice-president; D. O. Milligan, secretary.  
April 8-9.—Third annual convention of the California Hay and Feed Dealers Association, San Francisco, Calif. A. W. Scott, Jr., A. W. Scott Company, San Francisco, elected president; G. C. Keeney, vice-president.  
April 22.—Meeting of the Mutual Millers and Feed Dealers Association at Corry, Pa. L. L. Warner president.  
April 23.—Twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Western Seedsmen's Association, Omaha, Neb. Max Wilhelmi re-elected to presidency of the association.

### MAY

May 5.—Kessinger Board of Trade Bill passed by the Illinois State Senate.  
May 5-7.—Second International Wheat Pool Conference held in Kansas City, Mo. Representatives of the nine wheat pools in the United States, and delegates from Russian Soviet Government, from Australian pools, and from wheat pools of Canada, in attendance.  
May 3-4.—Thirty-fourth annual meeting of the Illinois Grain Dealers Association, Peoria, Ill. A. C. Koch, Breese, elected president; L. A. Tripp, Assumption, first vice-president; H. R. Meents, second vice-president; treasurer, M. J. Porterfield, Murdock.  
May 4-5.—Thirtieth annual convention of the Oklahoma Grain Dealers Association, Oklahoma City, Okla. A. R. Hacker, Enid, elected president; Harry Hunter, Okarche, vice-president; C. F. Prouty, secretary-treasurer.  
May 23-24.—Thirtieth annual convention of the Texas Grain Dealers Association, Dallas, Texas. H. Davison, Galveston, elected president; W. H. Killingsworth, San Antonio, first vice-president; L. C. McMurtly, Pampa, second vice-president; H. B. Dorsey, Fort Worth, secretary.  
May 20.—Meeting of the Panhandle Grain Dealers Association, Amarillo, Texas. Chester Cowan, Tulsa, chosen president; D. I. Barnett, Miami, vice-president; J. N. Beasley, Amarillo, secretary-treasurer.

### JUNE

Election on the Wichita (Kan.) Board of Trade. I. H. Blood of the I. H. Blood Grain Company, elected president; A. C. Baldwin, vice-president.  
Election on the New York Produce Exchange. William Beatty of the Barnes-Ames Company, elected president; Axel Hansen, vice-president Walter B. Pollock, treasurer.  
Election on Philadelphia Bourse; Emil P. Albrecht, re-elected president.  
June 3.—Meeting of the New York Hay Exchange Association, at which following officers were elected: President, Charles S. Carscallen of Carscallen & Cassidy; Alexander F. Fisher, first vice-president; H. S. Hotaling, second vice-president.  
June 9.—Nineteenth annual meeting of the American Feed Manufacturers Association, French Lick, Ind. W. E. Suits, of the Quaker Oats Company, Chicago, re-elected president; D. M. McMillen of the McMillen Company, Fort Wayne, Ind., chairman of the Executive Committee.  
June 22-23.—Forty-eighth annual meeting of the Ohio Grain Dealers Association, together with Michigan Hay & Grain Dealers Association at Toledo, Ohio. Ohio officers elected as follows: President, Phil Sayles, Columbus (re-elected); vice-president, Edgar Thierwechter, Oak Harbor, (re-elected); secretary-treasurer, W. W. Cummings, Toledo. Michigan election: President, W. I. Biles, Saginaw; first vice-president, G. M. Rowell, Yale; second vice-president, John McAllister, Bancroft.  
Annual meeting of the Pacific States Seedmen's Association, Sacramento, Calif. M. Benjamin Early, Los Angeles, elected president; Frank Leckenby, Seattle, Wash., vice-president; R. E. Mason, San Francisco, secretary-treasurer.  
Kessinger Board of Trade Bill defeated by the Illinois legislature.  
June 22.—Trading in cash wheat started on the New York Produce Exchange.  
Election on Indianapolis Board of Trade E. C. Barrett, Evans Milling Company, elected president; Mark Miller, vice-president; Tom Oddy, treasurer and William H. Howard, secretary.  
Election on Salina Board of Trade. J. B. Smith, general manager Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Company, Salina, Kan., elected president.  
Second annual convention of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Association, Lewistown, Idaho. Richard J. Stephens, Spokane, elected president; E. S. Roberts, Portland, and Philip Benedict, Seattle, vice-presidents; Richard H. Stephens, Spokane, secretary.  
June 30-July 1.—Mid-summer meeting of the Indiana Grain Dealers Association, Lake Wawasee, Ind.  
Annual meeting of the American Seed Trade Association, Detroit, Mich. Leonard R. Condon, Condon Bros., Rockford, Ill., elected president.  
Name of Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Association at meeting in Detroit, Mich., changed to Farm Seed Association of North America. E. F. Crossland elected president; A. H. Flanagan, vice-president; C. K. Jones, secretary-treasurer.

### JULY

New warehouse law passed by Illinois state legislature and signed by Governor Small.  
Election of Merchants Exchange Clearing House of Seattle, Wash. L. P. Baumann, elected president; A. A. Ryer, vice-president; secretary, H. L. McIntyre; treasurer, W. H. Foster.  
Election of Grain Exchange of Richmond, Va. John W. Justis, elected president; I. L. Sutherland,

Sr., vice-president; W. F. Green, secretary-treasurer and inspector.

July 25-27.—Thirty-fourth annual convention of the National Hay Association, St. Louis, Mo. H. A. Dinius, Roanoke, Ind., elected president; A. Guertin, Montreal, Que., second vice-president; D. B. Tilson, Kansas City, Mo., first vice-president. Fred K. Sale is secretary-treasurer.

July 15.—Annual meeting of the Northwestern Grain Dealers Association, Great Falls, Mont. George Paulson, Cascade, Mont., elected president; Otto Paulson, Havre, vice-president; A. J. Maly, Great Falls, treasurer.

### AUGUST

August 19.—Twenty-second annual convention of the New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Association, Syracuse, N. Y. William E. Rouse, Geneva, elected president; H. A. Post, New York, vice-president; D. Clifford Jones, Weedsport, secretary-treasurer.

### SEPTEMBER

Election on Winnipeg Grain Exchange. E. W. Kneeland, of the British American Elevator Company, Ltd., Winnipeg, elected president. J. A. Crowe, and W. A. Murphy, vice-presidents.  
September 28.—State charter granted the Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Illinois. Headquarters at Bloomington, Ill.  
September 21.—Joint meeting of the Massachusetts and Vermont grain organizations, Boston, Mass., for the organization of the New England Retail Grain Dealers Association.  
September 16.—Twelfth annual meeting of the Mutual Millers and Feed Dealers Association, Buffalo, N. Y. Officers elected: E. B. Dunbar, Little Valley, N. Y., president; W. H. Parer, Waterford, Pa., vice-president; H. S. Carr, Portville, N. Y., secretary-treasurer.  
September 9.—Meeting of members of the Western Grain Dealers Association around Sac City, Iowa, at Sac City, Iowa, and permanent organization formed.

### OCTOBER

October 1.—Name of the Merchants Exchange Clearing House, Seattle, Wash., changed to the Seattle Grain Exchange.  
Business Conduct Committee of the Chicago Board of Trade authorized by directors to demand information regarding open trades from non-members commission houses.  
October 6.—Election on the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce. John Sargent Pillsbury, Pillsbury Flour Mills Company, elected president; George P. Case, second vice-president; William J. Russell automatically became first vice-president.  
October 10-12.—Thirty-first annual meeting of the Grain Dealers National Association, Omaha, Neb. C. D. Sturtevant, Omaha, Neb., elected president; A. S. MacDonald, Boston, Mass., first vice-president; John S. Green, Louisville, Ky., second vice-president. Charles Quinn, secretary-treasurer, Toledo, Ohio.  
October 10.—Tenth annual convention of the Terminal Grain Weighmasters National Association, Omaha, Neb. P. P. Quist, Minneapolis, Minn., elected president; M. H. Ladd, Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee, Wis., vice-president; Harry R. Clark, Omaha, Neb., Grain Exchange, secretary, treasurer.  
October 11.—Meeting of the United States Feed Distributors Association, Omaha, Neb. M. C. Burns, Traders Feed & Grain Company, Buffalo, N. Y., elected president; D. G. Lowell, Washburn Crosby Company, Minneapolis, Minn., first vice-president; O. A. McGrea, Pillsbury Flour Mills Company, Minneapolis, second vice-president.  
October 11.—Twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Chief Grain Inspectors National Association, Omaha, Neb. A. A. Breed, Milwaukee, Wis., elected president; Lee D. Irving, Louisville, Ky., vice-president; Paul Larson, Sioux City, Iowa, secretary-treasurer.  
October 17-19.—Second annual convention of the Southern Feed Manufacturers Association, Memphis, Tenn. Election: President, G. G. Keith, Hermitage Mills, Nashville, Tenn.; vice-president, A. T. Pennington, Royal Staf-o-life Mills, Memphis, Tenn.; treasurer, Will A. Hall, International Sugar Feed Company, Memphis, Tenn.  
October 25.—Midyear meeting of the Ohio Grain Dealers Association, Lima, Ohio.

### NOVEMBER

November 29.—Plans approved by the Board of Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade for the new \$10,000,000 building.  
Election of the Sioux City Grain Exchange, Sioux City, Iowa. C. C. Flanley, of the Flanley Grain Company, elected president. Other officers, H. S. Navleir, vice-president; R. E. Mangan, treasurer; Freeman Bradford, secretary-treasurer.  
November 21.—Quotations for wheat futures from the pit discontinued by the New York Produce Exchange.  
Election of the Omaha Grain Exchange. O. E. Harris, Trans-Mississippi Grain Company, elected president.  
November 22.—New grades for buckwheat became effective on the Commercial Exchange, Philadelphia, Pa.  
November 3-4.—Meeting of the Association of Feed Control Officials of the United States, at Washington, D. C.  
November 8-9.—Fifteenth annual convention of the National Farmers Grain Dealers Association, Chicago, Ill. M. P. Hill, Francisville, Ind., elected president.  
November 15-17.—Meeting of the Farmers Managers Association of Nebraska and Nebraska Farmers Elevator Association at Grand Island, Neb. Mr. Crandall re-elected president of the managers association and W. M. Olds of Dorchester, Neb., vice-president.

### DECEMBER

December 7.—New England Retail Grain Dealers Association formed at Boston, Mass. William N. Howard of Ware, Mass., selected president; A. W. Braisted, Bennington, Vt., vice-president; H. W. Kent, E. Providence, R. I., treasurer.  
December 2.—State supreme court of Missouri ruled that the Missouri Grain Futures Act to prevent gambling in grain futures is valid and does not conflict with the United States Grain Futures Act.  
Final Government crop report for 1927. Figures show for Winter wheat (indicated), area of 37,872,000 acres, yield 14.6 and crop of 552,384,000 bushels; Spring wheat, area, 20,711,000 acres, yield, 15.4, and crop of 319,307,000 bushels; total all wheat, area of 58,583,000 acres, yield 14.9, crop of 871,691,000 bushels; corn, area, 98,914,000 acres, yield, 28.2, crop, 2,786,388,000 bushels; oats, area, 42,227,000 acres, yield, 28.3, crop, 1,195,006,000 bushels; barley, area, 9,492,000 acres, yield 28.0, crop, 265,577,000 bushels; rye, area, 3,670,000 acres, yield, 16.0, crop, 58,572,000 bushels.





# ELEVATOR AND GRAIN NEWS

**EASTERN**

The grain elevator of the Stickell Mills at Hagerstown, Md., which burned, is to be rebuilt. Clarence Stickell is the owner of the property.

A new cutter and cracked corn separator have been installed by Swenger Bros. of Lake Ariel (Ariel p. o.), Pa. A new one-ton mixer was also installed.

Plans have been made by the A. E. Baxter Engineering Company for a 3,000,000-bushel elevator for the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company of Buffalo, N. Y. The James Stewart Corporation, Chicago, Ill., has the contract for the construction of the elevator.

**OHIO AND MICHIGAN**

The Almont Elevator Company's property at Almont, Mich., has been bought by Bishop, McCormick & Bishop. H. A. McCormick will be manager of the elevator.

Harry Northway has sold his interest in the Albert Todd Company, Corunna, Mich., to S. M. Kerby and Lee Todd, the latter a former member of the company. He was for more than 20 years connected with the concern.

The elevator of the Stockbridge Elevator Company of Stockbridge, Mich., has been sold to Henry Kennett and Clare Bernard. Mr. Kennett ran the elevator at North Star for 17 years and just recently sold that. The building is to be remodeled by the new owners who will also handle coal and lumber and grind feed. The business will be run in connection with the Little Rock Coal Company of Alma, with which Mr. Bernard is also associated.

Frank Baughman, James Pence and K. Therfield of Jackson Center have bought the grain elevator at Lakeview, Ohio, owned and operated for more than 20 years by Philip Sheets and Herbert E. Sheets of Wapakoneta and Elmer S. Sheets of Botkins. The new owners have been in the grain elevator business for a number of years.

**IOWA**

The Bancroft Farmers Elevator Company of Bancroft, Iowa, has been dissolved.

Oscar Sevold of Randall, Iowa, is manager of the Farmers Co-operative Grain Company of Randall, Iowa.

A Randolph Direct Heat Drier has been installed in the Flanley Grain Elevator at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Additional storage for 20,000 bushels grain will probably be built at Odebolt, Iowa, for the Farmers Elevator Company.

The articles of incorporation of the Rembrandt Elevator Company of Rembrandt, Iowa, have been renewed for 20 years.

A 10-ton Fairbanks Scale has been installed for the Burt Grain Company of Galt, Iowa, of which C. E. Burt is manager.

The Farmers Elevator Company of Kesley, Iowa, is now owned by Ben Popkes. The new firm is the Kesley Elevator Company.

The Behrends Elevator at George, Iowa, has been bought by the Farmers Elevator Company and the two pieces of property have been consolidated.

The elevator of the Goldfield Grain Company at Chariton, Iowa, has been bought by W. R. Burt of the Burt Grain Company. He took immediate possession.

The new 10,000-bushel elevator of the Hemphill Grain Company at Dexter, Iowa, has been finished. It is equipped with the latest machinery and operated by electricity.

**INDIANA**

A 30-horsepower motor has been installed in the plant of the Laurame Grain Company of Stockwell, Ind.

Bernard Hertz has replaced the gasoline engine at Chrisney, Ind., in this elevator with an electric motor.

An elevator is being built at Scottsburg, Ind., by the Eberts Grain Company, adjoining its present elevator.

The P. H. McCormick Company of Kokomo, Ind., has been incorporated, capitalized at \$10,000 to deal

in grain, flour, feed and cereals. P. H. McCormick, Anna M. McCormick and Frank G. Etinger are interested.

A 10-ton truck scale has been installed in the elevator of the Nappanee Elevator Company of Nappanee, Ind.

Fred A. Stewart, Ralph M. Stewart and E. I. Stewart have incorporated at Loogootee, Ind., as the Loogootee Milling & Grain Company.

The elevator at Shirley, Ind., is now owned by Charles I. Gray who will operate as the Gray Grain Company. He will be assisted by Clay Harrison.

The elevator at South Whitley, Ind., was acquired by Emil Baumgartner in trade with the Smith Milling Company of Warsaw, Ind., for his 160-acre farm.

The A. B. Martin Grain Company has been incorporated at Lafontaine, Ind., capitalized at \$10,000. A. B., Josephine, J. C. F., Flora, E., Oscar A. and Ruth Martin are interested.

John H. Keifer of Elwood, Ind., head of the Keifer Feed Company, has bought the property of the Sharpville Mill & Elevator Company of Sharpville, Ind. J. J. Batchelor has been in charge of this business for 12 years and is now retiring.

**WESTERN**

The Pocatello Mill & Elevator Company of Pocatello, Idaho, has installed a new elevator.

The Aloha Grain & Feed Store of Aloha, Ore., has installed a new grain and feed mixer.

Dissolution papers have been filed by the Buckingham Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company of Buckingham, Colo.

C. E. Williams succeeds E. M. Ryan as general manager of the Colorado Milling & Elevator Company of Denver, Colo.

A branch office has been opened at Pomeroy, Wash., by Owsley & Co., of Walla Walla, with Kenneth Owsley in charge.

A grain and feed business has been opened at San Jose, Calif., by Henry C. Jung, formerly with the Horabin Feed & Fuel Company of Palo Alto.

The Powell Elevators, Inc., were recently incorporated at Powell, Wyo., capitalized at \$35,000. The company is contemplating the erection of a grain elevator and storage plant.

The McCall Webster Elevator Company at Baker, Mont., has been taken over by the Fullerton Lumber Company. Mr. Epp will remain as manager for the Fullerton company.

George Gano of Hutchinson, Kan., has completed a new grain elevator at Vilas, Colo. This plant is of 20,000 bushels' capacity and is equipped with modern handling machinery.

The Sperry Flour Company has let the contract for two additions to the Ogden, Utah, plant. The grain storage capacity is to be increased 500,000 bushels and a new flour warehouse will be built. It will cost \$250,000.

The elevators and mills at Holbrook and Malad City, Idaho, have been bought by the Jones Bros. Elevators & Milling Company. The Holbrook Elevator has a capacity of 38,000 bushels; Malad City, 60,000 bushels. Jedd Jones, Jr., is manager of both.

**ILLINOIS**

J. L. Hoffman is now manager of the grain elevator at Sollitt, Ill.

Howard McWard is manager of the Farmers Grain Company at Palmer, Ill.

Fred Current is the new manager of the Sidell Elevator Company of Sidell, Ill.

Thomas Egan is now associated with the Cooney & Keafe Elevator at Deer Grove, Ill.

One of the elevators of D. H. Doeden at Hinckley, Ill., is being equipped with a feed mill.

L. L. Seago succeeds H. L. Grubbs as manager of the Farmers Elevator Company of Grand Ridge, Ill.

The Mathis Bros. & Co., Hooppole, Ill., is succeeded in business by the Hooppole Lumber & Grain Company.

J. C. Deere has bought the elevator of Paul Kuhn & Co., at Long View, Ill. He now operates both elevators.

A partnership has been formed by J. H. Wallace, J. M. Smith and Walter Donaldson at Windsor, Ill.,

and they have bought the business of the Farmers Hay & Grain Company at Stewardson. The principal office of the company is at Windsor.

The grain elevator and machinery of Shearer & Helgen at Scarboro, Ill., was sold at public auction by the trustee.

The capital stock of the East Peoria Elevator Company of Peoria, Ill., has been increased from \$65,000 to \$115,000.

The plant of the Farmers Co-operative Company has been bought by the Farmingdale Grain Company of Farmingdale, Ill.

The elevators at Muncie, Bronson and Brothers, Ill., have been bought by R. B. Rodgers who owns an elevator at Oakwood, Ill.

The elevator of the Alexander Co-operative Grain Company of Alexander, Ill., has been overhauled and new machinery installed.

Improvements have been made to the elevator of J. A. Havey at Elkhart, Ill. A Randolph Direct Heat Drier is being installed.

The Harris Elevator at Arcola, Ill., has been bought by W. H. Smith. The elevator was the property of the Arcola State Bank.

The elevator of the Alexander Co-operative Grain Company of Jacksonville, Ill., is being overhauled and equipped with new machinery.

A site has been leased by Jos. Lindner at Arlington Heights, Ill., and a 5,000-bushel grain elevator is being built for his grain and feed business.

The Farmers National Union on January 1 took possession of the Milla and Wilsman Elevators which they bought from Conrad Linder, Streator, Ill.

The East Grain Elevator of the Kohler Bros., at Chatsworth, Ill., has been repaired and overhauled. The driveways have been rebuilt and a hydraulic dump for trucks put in.

The elevator of E. G. Coon at Block Station (Sidney p. o.), Ill., has been bought by C. B. Wesley of the firm of Wesley & Rising of Leverett. A. H. Shelby will be retained as manager.

The Illinois Central Railroad Elevator at Chicago, Ill., has been taken over by the Norris Grain Company. It is one of the oldest elevators in Chicago and was formerly operated by the Armour Grain Company and the Froedtert Grain & Malting Company.

**MINNESOTA AND WISCONSIN**

A. K. Stephenson has equipped his elevator at Sargeant, Minn., with an Allis-Chalmers Vertical grinder.

F. L. Bristol is manager of the Oakfield Elevator Company of Oakfield, Wis. He succeeds C. H. Perduhn.

The Pacific Grain Company of which William G. Meyers is manager has built a new flour storehouse at Marietta, Minn.

To handle grain, flour, feed, etc., the Art A. Searl Company has been incorporated at Tomahawk, Wis., capitalized at \$20,000.

An interest in the grain elevator of F. W. Ophoven has been bought by A. B. Clifford of Antigo, Wis., and the name of the firm has been changed to the Farmers Elevator Company.

James Barry has resigned his position with the John Small Elevator at St. Charles, Minn., and is now manager of the Farmers Elevator at St. Charles succeeding the late William Ihrke.

Extensive improvements have been made to the plant of the Elmwood Lumber & Grain Company of Elmwood, Wis., of which William Herpst is manager. Among improvements is a new track warehouse.

The Diamond No. 2 Elevator of the Viehman Grain Company of Minneapolis, Minn., has been sold to the Sheffield Elevator Company. The Diamond No. 1 Elevator burned and will not be rebuilt.

The contract for the foundation for an addition of 240 concrete fireproof bins to the Great Northern Elevator S at Superior, Wis., costing \$800,000 has been let. It will be completed by September 1. The new tanks will have individual capacity of 12,500 bushels, being 13 feet in diameter and 110 feet high. Upon completion it will increase the capacity of the Great Northern Railroad system of elevators



at Superior from 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels. A. D. Thomas & Co., Duluth, are lessors of the elevator.

To deal in grain, farm products, etc., the Erickson Farm Company, Inc., has been formed at Argyle, Minn., capitalized at \$20,000. Carrie Emily Erickson-Gordhamer, Magnus Erickson and N. W. Erickson are interested.

## THE DAKOTAS

Verdo Rinehart is the new manager of the Dupree Farmers Elevator at Dupree, S. D.

A flour house is being built for the Powers Elevator Company of Jamestown, N. D.

The E. R. McFarland Elevator at Elk Point, S. D., has been equipped with a 10-ton scale and air dump.

The elevator of J. T. Scroggs at Herrick, S. D., has been bought by the Zorba Land, Grain & Livestock Company.

A Strong-Scott Air Dump has been installed in the elevator of the Farmers Grain & Coal Company at Mitchell, S. D.

A Strong-Scott Improved Elevator Head Drive has been installed for the A. C. Ruddy Company of Wessington, S. D.

The Powers Elevator of Steele, N. D., has been improved with a new addition. A concrete foundation is being put in.

The Huron Grain & Coal Company of Huron, S. D., has installed a Strong-Scott Improved Style A Elevator for its head drive.

The Mobridge Livestock Shipping Association of Mobridge, S. D., is contemplating the erection of a farmers elevator at that place.

The plant of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Company at Crary, N. D., has been bought by H. J. Johnson. He has made improvements and will operate under his own name.

An interest in the Zehnpfennig & Wudel grain business at Parkston, S. D., has been bought by Martin Friedrich and the new name is the Zehnpfennig, Wudel & Friedrich Grain Company.

The elevator of the Tri-State Milling Company has been moved from Aladdin, Wyo., to Whitewood, S. D. Electric motors, a 10-ton scale and truck dump, and modern cleaners are to be installed.

George Beier has sold his elevator property at Carrington, N. D., and on July 1, 1928, will give possession to E. I. Ferguson and C. P. Foster. They will operate under the old name of the Carrington Grain Company, as a partnership.

## SOUTHERN AND SOUTHWESTERN

C. J. Fritsch is with the Enid Terminal Elevator at Enid, Okla.

The Ecla Grain Company is moving its business from Ecla to Kingsville, Texas.

The new elevator and seed house at Lookeba, Okla., of Johnston & Warren have been completed.

The Gibbon Elevator Company of Gibbon, Okla., is to install a 15-horsepower gas or oil engine room soon.

Electric motors have been installed in the elevator of the Sharon Grain Company of Follett, Texas.

The Farmers Co-operative Grain & Supply Company of Rocky, Okla., will rebuild its property which burned.

Business has been started at San Marcos, Texas, by the San Marcos Grain Company with Jesse G. Smith, manager.

The Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce is considering the erection of a 1,000,000-bushel grain elevator at Oklahoma City, Okla.

C. W. Atherton is now superintendent of the terminal elevator at Purcell, Okla. He was formerly at Dallas, Texas.

W. A. King & Son, Inc., have been formed at Summerville, Ga., to buy and sell grain and seeds, etc. The capital stock is \$5,000.

The plant of the Oklahoma Mill Company, Kingfisher, Okla., including the elevator has been bought by the Pillsbury Flour Mills Company.

The elevator and warehouse of Pease & Dwyer at Memphis, Tenn., have been leased by the Central Feed Mills of which W. H. Dwyer is president.

The Russell Grain Company succeeds the Blue Jacket Mill & Elevator Company of Blue Jacket, Okla., of which John Schenck, Jr., and E. R. Russell are owners.

The Warren Bros. Company of Pompano, Fla., has been formed to buy and sell grain, feed, hay, livestock. L. S. Warren, J. L. Warren and J. E. Courson are interested.

The business of the Dalhart Equity, Dalhart, Texas, has been bought by John F. Craig who will do a general grain business. D. B. Sibley will be associated with him.

The Bennett-Tyner Grain Company which sold

its elevator to S. S. Kerr at Nashville, Tenn., has leased a warehouse from the Nashville Warehouse & Elevator Corporation in which they have installed machinery for making poultry feeds.

To deal in grain, feed and seed, the Middletown Grain & Seed Company was incorporated at Middletown, N. C. Thomas D. Davis and T. C. Spencer are interested, capitalized at \$10,000.

J. S. Kelly has bought the business of the Mena Grain Company of Mena, Ark., and changed the name to the Kelly Mercantile Company. The firm will buy feed, grain and mixed feeds.

The Linton Grain Company of Chickasha, Okla., has changed its name to the Linton Goldsmith Grain Company and Fred Linton will continue as president and manager of the grain department.

A \$175,000 wing of storage bins is to be built for the Harvest Queen Mill & Elevator Company of Plainview, Texas, which will double the storage capacity of the mill. The Southwestern Engineering Company has the contract.

The contract has been let to the Jones-Hettelsater Construction Company of Kansas City, Mo., by the Pearlstone Mill & Elevator Company of Dallas, Texas, for additional storage of 300,000 bushels. Work will start this month and the project will be completed in the spring. The addition will give the company a total storage capacity of 650,000 bushels.

## MISSOURI, KANSAS AND NEBRASKA

A new elevator is to be built at Kendall, Kan., for the Ulysses Grain Company.

E. Carl Jones is manager of the Farmers Elevator at Valley Center, Kan.

Saylor Cowell is no longer manager of the Shellbarger Elevator at Colby, Kan.

A 12,000-bushel cribbed elevator is to be built at Whitham, Mo., for Archie McGilvey.

The Corning Elevator at Corning, Kan., has been leased by F. L. Bunds and Howard Gibbs.

A new truck scale has been installed for the Farmers Grain Company of Garland, Neb.

The new elevator at Ruleton, Kan., has been put into operation. J. C. Gernhart is manager.

A new elevator will probably be built soon for the Ulysses Grain Company of Ulysses, Kan.

Charles Howe is the new manager of the elevator of the Inland Farmers Union at Inland, Neb.

The Larabee Flour Mills Company of Kansas City has bought the Burd Elevator at Hardtner, Kan.

A grain elevator and warehouse are to be built at Springfield, Mo., for the Missouri Farmers Association.

A 12-ton truck scale has been installed by the Real & Easterday Grain Company, located at Kene-saw, Neb.

Enclosed motors have been installed for the Farmers Elevator Company at its plant in Hordville, Neb.

Electric power and a new drive are being installed for the Farmers Elevator Company of Big Spring, Neb.

The Farmers Grain & Livestock Association has installed a new 10-ton scale and truck dump at Osmond, Neb.

The Schrier Elevator at Verdigre, Neb., has been put into operation again after a shut down of several years.

A 20-horsepower motor has been installed in the Harveyville Grange Co-operative Elevator at Harveyville, Kan.

A grain brokerage business has been opened at Beatrice, Neb., as the Beatrice Grain Company by Burton Gorton.

The elevator of the Naponee Equity Exchange of Naponee, Neb., has been leased by the Equity Union Grain Company.

The elevator of the Ryan Grain Company at Brownell, Kan., has been leased by Joseph Richardson will operate it.

Repairs have been made to the property of the Farmers Grain Company of Sacramento, Neb. Oscar Erickson is manager.

Two oil pumps and engine have been installed in the oil station of the Farmers Grain & Supply Company of Ensign, Kan.

A new 12-ton truck scale has been installed at the elevator of the Real & Easterday Grain Company of Kenesaw, Neb.

A new drive and electric motors have been installed in the elevator of the Farmers Co-operative Union of Melbeta, Neb.

A new corn and grain dump has been installed in the Farmers Elevator at Yates Center, Kan. It is operated by electricity.

The elevator of the Chilhowee Grain Company of Chilhowee, Mo., has been sold to the Clinton Grain & Elevator Company. L. E. Preston has been man-

ager and C. E. Atchinson has had charge of the elevator. Mr. Atchinson will continue in his former capacity.

The elevators of the Bartling Grain Company at Nebraska City, Paul, Douglas and Wymore, Neb., were sold at public auction.

The name of the Crowell Lumber & Grain Company of Omaha, Neb., has been changed to the Crowell Elevator Company.

The property formerly owned by the Farmers Union Co-operative Association at Baldwin City, Kan., has been bought by Will Hey.

The Elevators A and B of the Checkerboard Elevator Company at St. Louis, Mo., are now being operated for the benefit of the public.

Harry Haws is now manager for the Manley Co-operative Grain Association at Manley, Neb. He succeeds D. D. Brann who resigned.

The elevator of the Bartling Grain Company at Wyoming, Neb., has been bought by the Farmers Elevator Company of Nebraska City, Neb.

The Brayton, Neb., elevator of the T. B. Hord Grain Company of Central City, has been sold to the Barstow Elevator Company of Lincoln, Neb.

The Thomas Elevator at Danbury, Neb., has been leased by the Danbury Equity Exchange. It has a capacity of 9,000 bushels and is managed by R. A. Puelz.

Plans have been made by the National Milling Company of Toledo, Ohio, to build a 3,000-barrel mill and 750,000-bushel elevator in North Kansas City, Mo.

A 10-ton truck scale, one air truck dump and a 30-horsepower gas engine have been installed in the Norway (Kan.) Elevator of which Victor Herrman is sole owner.

The Aunt Jemima Mills Branch of The Quaker Oats Company of St. Joseph, Mo., has leased the Elwood Elevator at Elwood, Mo., with capacity of 50,000 bushels.

A. E. Staley, president of the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company of Decatur, Ill., has leased the Wabash Elevator at Kansas City, Mo., with capacity of 2,100,000 bushels.

The Malcolm Grain Company has not succeeded the F. S. Davey Grain Company at Malcolm, Neb. F. S. Davey is still in business with his son Leonard as manager.

The Wisner, Neb., elevator and grain and lumber business of the Nye & Jenks Grain Company has been sold to Alvin T. Anderson, manager of the company there for a number of years.

Application has been filed by the Crittenden Grain Company of Lincoln, Neb., for permission to conduct grain warehouses at Rulo, Holdrege, Ohioa, Strang, Trumbull and Merna, Neb.

The Albion Elevator Company of Albion, Neb., has gone out of business. It was organized 25 years ago and its charter has expired. G. N. Dietz & Co., of Omaha have bought the property.

To buy and sell grain, seeds, hay and other things, the Farmers Union Co-operative Company has been incorporated at Stanton, Neb. S. P. Peterson, Paul Bruveleit and Ivor Johnson are the incorporators.

## CANADA

A 40,000-bushel elevator is to be built at Carman, Man., for the members of the pool there.

The grain elevator at Bruderheim, Alta., is being rebuilt. It burned a short time ago with the mill.

A Randolph Direct Heat Drier has been installed by the National Elevator Company of Fort William, Ont.

Elevators A and C of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Ft. William, Ont., which were built more than 40 years ago, are being dismantled. Their capacity was 2,500,000 bushels.

The Columbia Grain Elevator Company, Ltd., has let the contract for the erection of a wooden annex designed to hold 55,000 bushels at Vancouver, B. C. It will be ready early this year.

The United Grain Company has taken over the new 5,500,000-bushel terminal grain elevator at Port Arthur, Ont., erected by the United Grain Growers of Winnipeg. P. C. Watt is general superintendent.

An elevator of 1,000,000 bushels' capacity will be constructed for the New Westminster (B. C.) Harbor Board and will be operated by the Fraser River Elevator Company, Ltd. It will cost approximately \$700,000.

The estimated cost of the new Alberta Wheat Pool Elevator at Vancouver, B. C., is \$2,000,000. Tenders for the superstructure will be awarded after January 17. Bins will have a capacity of 2,000,000 bushels; workhouse 400,000 bushels; drier plant, 1,000 bushels an hour.

The Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, a subsidiary of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, is asking for tenders for the erection of a 6,000,000-bushel elevator



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at Port Arthur, Ont. A 900,000-bushel workhouse will be provided to be equipped to unload a maximum of 500 cars a day.

Approximately \$5,000,000 will be spent by the Western Canadian Grain Pool for the erection of

dairy, horse, and cattlefeed, fatteners and Alfalfa 100 to 150 country elevators in Alberta; 150 in Saskatchewan; and 40 in Manitoba. George M. McIvor is general sales manager with offices at Winnipeg, Man.

stock and poultry. Van Roy Miller is now president of the Nutrena Mills.

Arndt & Holbrook of Sullivan, Ohio, have dissolved the hay firm. It was composed of C. R. Arndt and C. W. Holbrook. Mr. Arndt has taken over the hay interests and Mr. Holbrook will engage in another business. Mr. Arndt will continue as the C. R. Arndt Hay Company.

R. C. and T. J. Hitte and T. K. Temple have incorporated as the Lancaster Feed & Supply Company of Lancaster, Calif. The firm is capitalized at \$200,000.

The Sloan Feed & Fertilizer Company has been incorporated at Black Mountain, N. C., capitalized at \$50,000. The incorporators are H. M. Sloan and G. M. Sloan.

The name of the Merchants Feed & Produce Company of Keystone, W. Va., has been changed to the Service Produce Company and the main office moved to Northfork.

Louis T. Phelps is no longer with the Haertel-Phelps Company, feed jobbers, of St. Cloud, Minn., and is now associated with the National Oil Produce Company.

Capitalized at \$35,000, the Oregon Feed & Seed Company has been incorporated at Salem, Ore. H. A. Thiessen, Earl C. Kruger and George J. Perkins are interested.

W. K. Dickinson, grain and coal dealer at Lubbock, Texas, is installing a feed grinder and mixing plant. He will utilize cotton hulls and other products in his feeds.

The Nichols feed and fuel business at Cameron, Mo., has been bought by the Cameron Artificial Ice Company. C. S. Estep will have charge of the feed and fuel business.

A mill for grinding and mixing feeds has been installed by the Spencer Equity Exchange Company of Spencer, Ohio. An elevator and warehouse has also been installed.

A feed store has been opened at Falmouth, Ky., for the William Addams Company and a line of feeds and farm machinery will be carried with L. H. Crum, grain man, in charge.

The business of the W. R. Hood Feed Company at Florence, Colo., has been bought by O. M. Stehlin and L. Van Loo, and the name has been changed to the Florence Feed & Fuel Company.

An addition has been completed to the elevator of the Occident Elevator Company of Jamestown, N. D. A feed plant and feed warehouse has been built and equipped with a 19-inch Bauer Bros. Attrition Mill.

Coal sheds, flour warehouse, attrition feed mill, cleaner, dump, new testing room, new office and all electric motors have been installed for the Farmers Elevator & Mercantile Company of Lisbon, N. D. M. E. Poyzer is manager.

A large Alfalfa meal mill has been bought by Russell & Macauley, hay and grain dealers of Sacramento, Calif. The mill is surrounded by modern warehouses and occupies approximately 25 acres of land, near Gerber, Calif. It was operated some few years ago by Somers & Co. Many improvements are contemplated by the new owners. The capacity is 2,000 sacks daily of Alfalfa meal.

## HAY, STRAW AND FEED

A feed store has been opened at Palacios, Texas, by D. D. Paulk.

The Famo Feed Company of St. Joseph, Mo., has been completed.

The Amco Feed Store at Fulton, Ky., has been opened by Cleveland Butts.

A feed business has been started at Napa, Calif., for the Napa Feed Company.

A produce and feed store has been opened at Dallas, Texas, by O. R. Rose.

The feed business of Glenn Gould at Pomona, Kan., has been sold out by him.

C. W. Dodgen has sold his interest in the Sapulpa Feed Company of Sapulpa, Okla.

A feed mill is being built at Bottineau, N. D., for the Farmers Elevator Company.

A feed and seed business has been established at Raymondville, Texas, by R. L. Roots.

The feed store of Frank Dungan at Sedan, Kan., has been sold by him to J. A. McKenney.

A large feed store has been established at Gore, Mo., for the Missouri Farmers Association.

A new hammer feed mill has been installed for the Bement Grain Company of Bement, Ill.

The Central Feed & Grocery Company has been opened at Marysville, Wash., for E. M. Floyd.

A storeroom for feeds may be built at Woonsocket, S. D., for the Farmers Elevator Company.

A feed grinder is being installed and new office built for the Johnson Elevator Company of Lee, Ill.

A retail poultry and feed store is being opened at North Milwaukee, Wis., for William G. Slugg.

The feed and implement business of Grover Page at Reedsville, Wis., has been sold to Oliver Hosier.

A hammer mill and motor have been installed for the Uniondale Grain Company of Uniondale, Ind.

The Berry Seed & Feed Store at Clarinda, Iowa, has been equipped with a new hammer mill in the store.

The retail store of the Willis Feed & Seed Company of Mount Vernon at Waltonville, Ill., is to be enlarged.

The new feed mill of the Southard Feed & Milling Company, Kansas City, Mo., has been put into operation.

The feed business of George Bradbury at Mallory, N. Y., has been bought by George M. Preston of that town.

Machinery for a new feed mill has been bought by the Joe M. Barnhart Grain Company of Leveland, Texas.

A feed store has been opened at Kerrville, Texas, by Roy G. Neeley and V. W. Click as the Neeley & Click Store.

A hammer mill and 30-horsepower motor have been installed by the Lauramie Grain Company of Stockwell, Ind.

A feed store has been opened at Quitaque, Texas, for Glen Wise, manager of the Quitaque Coal & Grain Company.

The feed and coal business of Will Kiser at Merriam, Kan., has been sold to Gus Palmer who has taken possession.

The Busenbark Grain Company of Lebanon, Ind., is installing a 12,000-gallon steel tank for storing feeding molasses.

A half interest in the Happy Feed Company of New Bern, N. C., has been bought by R. A. Adams who will operate it.

A new feed house has been opened at Walcott, Iowa, for the Farmers Elevator Company. Henry Beckman is manager.

A branch has been opened at Enumclaw, Wash., by the Murphy Feed Company. E. W. Murphy is owner of the company.

A hammer feed grinder is being installed by the Hamlin Grain Company of Hamlin, Iowa. It is owned by S. M. Peterson.

The poultry feed manufacturing plant of the L. C. Worth Commission Company of Kansas City, Mo., has been equipped with a complete molasses unit. The company will carry a complete line of

dairy, horse, and cattlefeed, fatteners and Alfalfa molasses feeds.

The Dairyman's Feed & Supply Company has bought the entire stock of the Graves County Feed Company of Mayfield, Ky.

A hammer mill has been installed in the Farmers Union Elevator at Tingley, Iowa. The machinery will be operated by electricity.

Machinery for grinding and mixing stock and chick feed has been installed by the Klein Bros. Grain Company of Hospers, Iowa.

A new building is being constructed at Des Moines, Iowa, which will be used for a feed store. F. H. Cohen owns the building.

The Farmers Fuel & Feed Company of Lapel, Ind., has been bought by Grover Geisy of Lapel and George K. Sherman of Alexandria.

Herman Gerber will operate a new feed warehouse recently completed at Murry (R. f. d. Exeland), Wis. A feed grinder is being installed in the warehouse.

Additional storage space has been acquired by the Farmers Feed & Fuel Company of Virginia Beach, Va. A new set of modern 12-ton scales was installed.

A branch has been opened at Cynthiana, Ky., by the Williams-Addams Company, in charge of L. H. Crum of Falmouth, Ky. Feeds, seeds, etc., will be handled.

The Hogan Mills Feed Company of Kansas City, Mo., has converted its recently acquired elevator into a feed mill. Edward S. Hogan is head of the company.

Mill property at Sweet Springs, Mo., has been bought by the Sweet Springs Mineral Feed Company and headquarters have been opened there by the firm.

J. A. Black & Co., dealers in feeds, seeds, and coal at Newark, Ohio, have taken a long term lease on a building and will remodel it into a feed and seed store.

The feed business of John Michael at Humbird, Wis., has been bought by S. H. Van Gorden & Son who are located also at Black River Falls and Alma Center, Wis.

The Nutrena Feed Mills have bought the properties of the Phil E. Drought Feed Company, Kansas City, Mo. With the additional facilities the Nutrena company will have a daily capacity of between 20 and 25 carloads of manufactured feed for live-

## FIRES-CASUALTIES

Moline, Kan.—The Moline Mill & Elevator was destroyed by fire.

Tecumseh, Neb.—Farmers Union Elevator here was damaged by fire.

Frizzell, Kan.—The grain elevator of H. E. Hill was totally destroyed by fire some time ago.

Merrill, Ohio.—Fire destroyed on December 12 the Pollock Elevator together with contents.

Crab Orchard, Neb.—Fire destroyed completely the Farmers Union Elevator. John Gillian is manager.

Little Rock, Ark.—The store of the Southern Seed Company was damaged by fire to the extent of \$10,000.

Jacksonville, Fla. — Fire damaged slightly the two-story brick building with \$14,000 loss to grain and hay.

Godley, Texas.—Fire destroyed the plant of the Godley Mill & Elevator Company owned by S. L. Hardcastle.

Jasper, Mo.—The elevator of the Morrow-Kidder Milling Company was slightly damaged by fire on December 19.

Betts (Mitchell p. o.), S. D.—The Farmers Cooperative Union Elevator was destroyed on De-

cember 22 with a loss of \$5,000 including between 700 and 800 bushels wheat and 1,200 bushels oats.

Sidney, Ohio.—Fire on December 19 destroyed the offices of E. T. C. Cusenbolder & Co., grain merchants.

Little York, Ill.—The Wayne Bros. sustained a small loss by fire recently. The damage was confined to the office.

Douglas, Wash.—Wheat stored in the plant of the Seattle Grain Company was severely damaged by fire on January 4.

Weaubleau, Mo. — Fire destroyed the elevator here owned by Mr. Edde. Insurance amounting to \$2,000 was carried.

New Bloomfield, Mo. — Fire destroyed the feed store of E. L. Bowman with a loss of \$5,000 partly covered by insurance.

Marquette, Neb.—The Farmers Union Elevator burned on December 14. The loss amounted to \$15,000; insurance, \$12,000.

Jamesville, N. Y.—Fire on December 16 destroyed the mill and elevator of the T. B. Herrington Company with a loss of \$50,000.

Ellsworth, Mich. — Chatterton & Son recently sustained two losses from fire of unknown origin.



The first fire, which occurred on January 5, resulted in a small damage loss. The second fire occurred on the day after and destroyed the plant.

Lebanon, Tenn.—Fire destroyed the four story elevator of Ben Saunders of the Middle Tennessee Mills. It was partly insured.

Argyle, Minn.—The elevator of the Farmers Grain Company was damaged by fire. An overheated motor caused the fire.

Danville, Ky.—Fire destroyed the old Anderson & Spillman Elevator with a loss of \$18,000. The building was owned by J. C. Creer.

Whitewright, Texas.—The large corn warehouse of the Vaughn Grain Company was damaged by fire on December 17 to the extent of \$2,000.

Newport, Ky.—Fire destroyed the grain elevator of the George Keller Hay & Grain Elevator Company with a loss amounting to \$200,000.

Cumberland, Iowa.—Fire destroyed the Kirschner Grain Elevator here. A defective electric switch is believed to have caused the fire.

San Bernardino, Calif.—The property of the Independent Feed & Fuel Company here was destroyed by fire caused by spontaneous combustion.

Hagerstown, Md.—Fire destroyed with a \$25,000 loss the grain elevator of the Stickell Mills of which Clarence Stickell is owner. The elevator is being rebuilt.

Enid, Okla.—Sixty-thousand bushels of grain and the structure of the Geis-Price Elevator Company were destroyed by fire with a loss of \$150,000. The elevator is being rebuilt.

Pendleton, Ind.—The elevator of the Harris Grain Company, containing a large quantity of wheat, barley, oats, corn, rye and seed, was destroyed by

fire on December 20, with a loss of about \$40,000. It is not known at this time whether or not the elevator will be rebuilt.

Hillsboro, Texas.—The entire stock of grain, seed, etc., of the Hillsboro Grain Company was destroyed by fire. Loss amounted to \$3,000; insurance, \$1,900.

Douglas, Wash.—The mill and elevator of the Farmers Grain & Milling Company here burned on January 5. The loss amounted to from \$25,000 to \$30,000.

Venus, Texas.—Fire destroyed the grain elevator and flour mill here. The fire was of unknown cause. The contents of both mill and elevator were burned.

Palo, Iowa.—The elevator of the Palo Livestock, Grain & Lumber Company with 10,000 bushels grain was destroyed by fire with a loss of \$20,000, covered by insurance.

Joplin, Mo.—Fire destroyed the elevator and mixed feed plant of the Boyd-Pate Grain & Milling Company with a loss of \$75,000. The property will be rebuilt in the spring.

Sac City, Iowa.—The Farmers Elevator here was destroyed by fire of unknown origin. About 15,000 bushels oats and barley and 5,000 bushels corn were stored in it at the time.

Alexander, Man.—On November 20 fire destroyed the elevator of N. M. Patterson & Co., Ltd. It contained 7,000 bushels grain and a car of wheat on track was also destroyed.

Shepard (Cooperstown p. o.), N. D.—Slight damage was done to the property of the Shepard Farmers Elevator Company. Manager attempted to heat oil for his car over a gasoline camp stove. The oil ignited and communicated to a near-by set of shelves full of stationery supplies.

## OBITUARY

ADAMS.—Edward Shields Adams died after a long illness, aged 68 years. He was at one time vice-president of the Chicago Board of Trade.

ADAMS.—J. S. Adams died suddenly. He was a grain buyer for the Waterfield Grain Company Union City, Tenn.

BALDWIN.—L. S. Baldwin, a retired grain elevator man of Urbana, Ohio, ended his life on December 10. He has been ill for some time.

BAKER.—H. F. Baker, manager of the Asherville Grain Company of Asherville, Kan., died on December 2.

BEESBY.—Ernest F. Beesby was killed in a motor truck accident in Winnipeg on December 25. He was chief statistician for the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool and lived at Regina, Sask.

BELTZ.—A. Austin Beltz died on December 26 after an illness of over a year. He was prominent in the mill feed trade at Minneapolis since 1883.

BLATZ.—Valentine Blatz died from pneumonia on December 29. He was a member of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce.

BOWMAN.—Elmer C. Bowman died on December 25 Minneapolis, Minn. He was for 26 years in the state grain weighing department at Minneapolis, Minn. His widow, son and daughter survive him.

BUNCH.—Frank M. Bunch, former president of the Chicago Board of Trade died on January 7 at Baltimore, Md. He left Chicago in 1913 after having been an official of the exchange for six years. He was 56 years old.

BURKHARD.—Earl Burkhard, manager of the F. E. Krotter Elevator and Lumber Yards, at Beverly, Neb., died suddenly.

BURNS.—H. T. Burns, for 35 years prominent in the grain trade of Buffalo, N. Y., died from heart trouble. Further details elsewhere.

BURT.—Theodore Burt died from a paralytic stroke at Melrose, Ohio. Mr. Burt was the head of the Burt & Son Seed Company.

CAMBURN.—Otto E. Camburn died on December 15. He was buyer for the Farmers Elevator Company of Nashua, Mont.

DOWLING.—George Dowling died at Burbank, S. D. He was manager of the Western Terminal Elevator Company there.

EMERY.—Frank P. Emery died on December 22 at Drummond, Mont., from heart failure. He was manager of the Montana Central Grain Elevator Company.

FOLSOM.—E. W. Folsom died on December 7. He was office manager for the Archer-Daniels-Midland Company of Minneapolis. At one time he had been associated with the St. Anthony Elevator Com-

pany, Armour Grain Company and the Delmar Company.

FISH.—Albert M. Fish, a retired mill feed broker of Minneapolis, Minn., died on December 8, aged 70 years. He is survived by two sons and a daughter.

GILLSON.—Captain George D. Gillson who was associated with the Ruan Elevating & Forwarding Company, Buffalo, N. Y., and other grain and marine interests for 55 years, retiring some time ago, died recently aged 83 years. He was survived by his widow, two sons and two daughters.

GRANT.—Whit M. Grant died aged 76 years at Oklahoma City. He was in the feed business in the early days of Oklahoma City and in 1900 founded the Oklahoma City Mill & Elevator Company.

HANKINSON.—Joseph H. Hankinson died aged 70 years at Carlisle, Ohio. He was formerly owner of a grain elevator at Carlisle, but retired because of blindness some years ago.

HODGES.—Samuel J. Hodges died at his home in Shepherdstown, W. Va., on December 6. He was for a number of years in the grain business.

HOLMES.—Albert H. Holmes, a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee, Wis., since 1895 died on December 14.

HUDLOFF.—J. C. Hudloff died suddenly at George, Iowa, from heart trouble. He had been in the grain business there for 25 years.

HUGHES.—Edgar J. Hughes died on December 12 at Milwaukee, Wis. He was an old member of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce.

IHRKE.—William Ihrke died on December 4 at St. Charles, Minn. He operated an elevator in partnership with W. M. Ross. Five years ago he sold out to the Farmers Elevator Company but continued operating the elevator for the new owners.

KAMP.—Albert C. Kamp died aged 90 years at Cypress, Ind. He was a well known grain buyer. His four sons and four daughters survive him.

LAPHAM.—John F. Lapham died on January 5. He was a member of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange and was associated with his son Otis in the firm of Lapham & Lapham.

M'CORD.—Woodson McCord died on November 29 at Winchester, Ky. He was formerly in the seed and implement business there and was 65 years old.

M'GAVOK.—Hugh McGavok died aged 71 years. He was formerly in the grain business at Nashville, Ky.

MOXLEY.—Henry H. Moxley died at Rosamond, Ill., where he had been a grain dealer. His widow, two sons and three daughters survive him.

MONTGOMERY.—Hugh M. S. Montgomery died

on January 1 aged 67 years. He was a former vice-president and member of the Chicago Board of Trade.

O'BRIEN.—Matthew O'Brien died aged 58 years at Philadelphia, Pa., where he had been for years in the feed and grain business. He had been a member of the Commercial Exchange since 1915.

PERKINS.—W. L. Perkins, grain dealer and broker, died at Oklahoma City, Okla. He had been in the grain business in Oklahoma since 1903.

PLANKINTON.—William Woods Plankinton died from pneumonia on December 29. He was a member of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce.

REYNOLDS.—Julian Reynolds died at Albany, Ga. He had been in the grain and flour business there for a number of years and operated under his own name.

RHODES.—Charles M. Rhodes died at Steubenville, Ohio. He was for a number of years in the grain brokerage business.

ROSENHEIMER.—Mortz Rosenheimer, one of the founders of the Rosenheimer Malt & Grain Company of Kewaskum, Wis., died on December 27.

RUPLEY.—George Rupley died on January 2. He was at one time connected with the grain trade at Minneapolis and had been manager of an elevator company, later engaging in the commission business.

SCHULER.—J. J. Schuler died on December 29 at Evansville, Ind. He had for years been in the grain and seed business there.

SCHULER.—W. J. Schuler, 62 years old, for many years engaged in the retail seed and grain business at 1727 West Franklin Street, Evansville, Ind., died at his home in that city on December 29 after an illness of several days. He had been engaged in the seed business for nearly a quarter of a century. Surviving him are the widow, one son and one daughter.

SHAW.—George E. Shaw died aged 79 years. He was founder of the grain and feed firm of Shaw, Truesdell Company of New York, N. Y., and was one of the oldest members of the exchange.

SHELLY.—David A. Shelly died suddenly from heart disease. He was manager of the elevator of the Studabaker Grain & Seed Company of Bluffton, Ind. His widow and five children survive him.

STEVENS.—Ezra Stevens, 75 years old, for many years engaged in the grain and seed business at New Harmony, Ind., died suddenly at his home in that place on December 28 as he started to arise from the supper table. He had been in ill health for several days prior to his passing away. Mr. Stevens was well and favorably known to the trade in southern Indiana. He is survived by the widow, three sons and one daughter. He was known as the founder of the First National bank at New Harmony.

SWANSON.—I. B. Swanson died from pneumonia. He was one of the prominent mill feed dealers of Minneapolis, Minn.

THOMPSON.—Andy Thompson died at Omaha, Neb., aged 60 years. He was manager of the Farmers Elevator at Cedar Creek, Neb.

THORNTON.—Louis A. Thornton died in an automobile accident. He was vice-president of the L. A. Thornton Seed & Grain Company of Memphis, Tenn.

THYSON.—John Thyson died aged 76 years at Ashley, Ill. He had been a powerful figure in the grain trade when trading was active in St. Louis, Mo.

VAN WAGENER.—John B. Van Wagener died aged 72 years at London, Ohio. He had been in the grain business there.

WADE.—Thomas M. Wade died on December 26 at Memphis, Tenn. He was former vice-president of John Wade & Sons, grain and feed dealers of Memphis, Tenn. He retired five years ago after 30 years of activity. Three children survive him.

WILLIAR.—Harry Dugan Williar died on January 1 aged 81 years, at Forest Park, Baltimore, Md. He was for years in the grain and flour business at Baltimore.

WORK.—Harry W. Work died at Long Beach, Calif. He was for many years in the grain and milling business at Ellsworth, Kan.

TOTAL inspection of Durum wheat in the western grain division of Canada from August 1, 1927 to January 1, 1928 amount to 9,090 carloads as compared with 8,201 for that period last year. These amounts would be roughly about 11,800,000 bushels this year compared with 10,700,000 last year. This year, however, 43.5 per cent of the total inspections are included in the first three grades, whereas last year only 14.1 per cent were classed as grade three or better. Inspections of United States Durum in the eastern division of Canada to December 1 as reported by the Internal Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics amount to 15,569,000 bushels compared with 9,508,000 for that period last year.



## FIELD SEEDS

## TOLEDO SEED NEWS

By S. M. BENDER

Clover seed at Toledo has been strong of late with all futures selling above \$19. There have been momentary setbacks but fresh investment buying and short covering have held prices at firm levels. The spring demand will soon be here and more activity in the trade and prices will then be noticed. Some of the dealers are predicting an actual shortage when the real demand for Red Clover opens up. The shortage of our domestic crop which is usually offset by imports cannot be cut much this year because of the shortage of Clover abroad. A lively demand for foreign Clovers should develop during the spring months and if it does it may boost prices to a level that will attract foreign dealers. France generally ships large amounts over here every year but they have a small crop this year also and of rather poor quality. Poor weather conditions during the curing and harvesting season ruined most of their crop. Receipts of Clover in this market have been larger than last year, but at the same time stocks are not considered burdensome as compared with former years. The short interest is not large, being mostly hedges against cash seed. Prime Clover inspected to date is not large compared with former years. Many dealers have held their seed very closely so that they will be able to supply their spring trade. Quite a large amount of Clover was delivered on December contracts and went into strong hands. A recent report of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates that about 65 per cent of the crop has left growers hands. Probably a large part of the crop will be exchanged in nearby localities because some had a surplus while others developed an actual shortage. Alsike and Timothy have been firm with a light trade in both. Timothy is considered a good investment at present levels and Alsike is at a fair discount under the domestic Clover. Receipts and shipments of both were liberal for last month as compared with a year ago.

Ohio farmers seeded the largest acreage to wheat last fall that has been put in the ground during the past five years. Under the usual conditions during the winter the crop harvested next summer should be the largest since 1923. The condition of the growing crop was given as much above the average as of December 1. The estimated acreage in Ohio is 2,324,000 acres which compares with 1,660,000 acres seeded a year ago. This is a 40 per cent increase. The condition was rated at 96 which is very high but came before unfavorable weather spoken of in another part of this column. If the plant resists freezing weather there will be no question about the yield next summer as the root formation has been excellent.

## BADGER STATE SEED NEWS

By C. O. SKINROOD

The seed handlers of Milwaukee are looking forward to an excellent year in the seed trade due in large measure to the fact that a tremendous killing off of the old Clover and Alfalfa fields is expected as a result of the lack of snow covering.

The Red Clover seed supply is already very skimpy. There is not much offered and the great bulk of the crop has already moved. Buyers are apparently depending more and more on the home

seed, as foreign seed is getting more negligible all the time since the staining process. Because of the heavy buying so early in the season, prices have soared from \$1 to \$2 per cwt. in the last 30 days.

The supplies of Timothy seed have largely dried up, despite the fact that the yield was heavy and the stock large earlier in the season, due to large export demand. Prices have risen a half cent a pound under the stress of the demand and additional advances would not be surprising.

The market for Alsike seed is exceptionally strong. The offerings are very light at the present time. There is not much seed available except of the poorer grades. Seed handlers in Milwaukee predict that this will be a big Alsike year as this seed crop is growing more and more popular every season and the early demand indicates that 1928 is going to be one of the biggest Alsike years on record.

The offerings of Sweet Clover are also small as most of the crop appears to have moved out of first hands, according to the seed handlers of Milwaukee. The demand has also been active for December and January, prices have mounted all the way from a half cent to one cent a pound. Farmers are asking for this seed more and more for pasture, so that 1928 is sure to be an active year for this class of seeds, it is predicted here.

Even Alfalfa prices have been climbing at Milwaukee due to the general advances in most lines of seeds. Most of the offerings now are from second hands, dealers say, indicating that firmer prices may be looked for. Predictions are made that there will be a huge and increased demand for Alfalfa this season.

White Clover is the only class of seeds where trade is dull and activity only nominal. Notwithstanding this dullness White Clover has been marked up about two cents a pound in line with the general advance in the seed markets.

The supply of seed corn is going to be even smaller than at first anticipated, the Milwaukee seed handlers state. While it is too early yet to know the exact amount of the supply, the dealers here are positive that seed corn conditions will be the worst in years.

\* \* \*

Reports from Waupaca County indicate that farmers there are extremely well satisfied with the returns from their Clover seeds for the past year. The average returns were around a bushel of fairly good quality seed per acre which was sold for a price ranging from \$12 to \$15 a bushel. The supply is ample to supply all local needs in the vicinity of Waupaca and also to ship out considerable for sale at other points. The first cutting of Clover hay was heavy but because of the little rain, the second growth was very light and hardly worth while cutting for hay. However farmers found that this scraggly growth was very well filled with seed. Most of the seed raised was of the medium red variety but a few fields of bull Clover turned out much larger yields of excellent quality.

\* \* \*

B. D. Leith, University of Wisconsin agronomist at Madison, Wis., believes that he has made a discovery of great value in a new variety of beardless barley. Prof. Leith says that he is sure the new kind of barley will give a large yield and that it will meet all other needs of barley growers in a satisfactory way. The new strain is known as the

White Barless barley. Prof. Leith has been working on the job of producing the new barley for about 10 years. Now, he thinks, it is so well perfected that it is ready for the general public.

Prof. Leith says there are also beardless barley strains perfected in other states. But he believes that none of these have been used long enough to make them reliable for the average farm grower here.

The new Wisconsin barley has been grown largely on test lot scales at Madison but the plan is to seed some large experimental fields at the University for the coming season, so that the seed may have general commercial distribution by 1929 if possible.

The new barley was obtained by the crossing of the Black Barless barley which has a low yield with the Oderbrucker barley which is barbed but which has a high yield.

The plan is now to have the barley raised by members of the Wisconsin Experiment Station in various parts of the state. By growing the grain under widely varying conditions, a still further test will have been given the grain. If it is satisfactory as a result of this seeding, it is planned to introduce the grain to farmers more generally.

According to Prof. Leith the land along the shores of Lake Michigan requires a peculiar kind of seed. He believes the new barley will meet the tests required in the lake shore climate.

## SEEDS DULL BUT FIRM IN NEW YORK MARKET

By C. K. TRAFTON

The period marking the transition from the old to the new year was fully as dull as it is generally expected to be in the market for the leading field and grass seeds. As time progressed, bringing steadily nearer the holiday season and the annual inventory-taking, the lack of animation became much more pronounced and in the judgment of a number of experienced and conservative distributors the well-known "holiday spirit" was even more in evidence than usual.

It is clearly evident that at least a normally early and active spring demand is expected by dealers of long experience; and they also point out that inasmuch as supplies generally are by no means burdensome and are actually deficient as far as some varieties are concerned, sellers of seed at current levels may find it necessary to pay more later on in order to replenish their stocks. As a consequence the tone of the market is now distinctly firm with prices on some varieties higher than they were a month ago, though many are unchanged; while only one item—White Clover—is quoted on a lower basis than that of a month ago.

Red Clover of domestic origin, while no more active than the other varieties, was somewhat of a feature as far as price was concerned. Early in the period there seemed to be considerable difference of opinion regarding values even among holders. While some continued to quote the nominal basis of 30½ cents previously prevailing, others were showing an inclination to ask more money. While this was explained in some quarters by claims that domestic Clover would be in especially good demand because of possible unpopularity of the stained foreign variety, a more popular basis for the stronger feeling was the generally conceded lightness of supplies, indicating steadily advancing replacement costs after the spring demand began to develop.

White Clover is the only variety to show a price drop for the month, being now quoted at 25 cents against 28 cents a month ago. In addition to the fact that demand for this item remained extremely poor it was noted that there was a substantial enlargement in the arrivals from Europe, the total for

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the month being slightly over 1,300 bags, compared with only about 160 bags for the preceding month.

Alsike remained nominally unchanged at 27 cents during the month, although holders in some cases were inclined to be stronger in their ideas. This attitude was owing partly to the fact that the movement to market continued slow, the quantity to leave growers' hands up to December 20 being only 75 to 80 per cent of the crop, compared with 90 to 95 per cent a year ago. This was considered especially significant in view of the fact that, in spite of some reaction late in the period, the average price paid to growers was \$23.20 per 100 pounds, compared with \$22.85 a month previous. Doubtless this was offset by the much heavier importations of foreign Alsike, the total arriving from July 1 to December 15 being over 2,420,000 pounds against only about 231,000 for the same period in 1926. There was one export clearance of 72 bags to the United Kingdom during the month.

Redtop advanced 1/2 cent or to 13 1/2 cents, but this was mainly in sympathy with other varieties as there was virtually no demand from either domestic or foreign buyers and no exports were reported during the month.

Alfalfa also advanced, being quoted at 21 cents against 20 cents a month ago; likewise in keeping with the strength in other items.

Timothy gained 1/4 cent, being advanced to 5 1/4 cents. As there was almost no domestic or foreign demand this strength was evidently traceable mainly to fears of seriously depleted supplies owing to continued heavy shipments on old orders, total clearances for the month being placed at about 17,820 bags against about 14,090 during November and about 12,400 during October. Clearances to Germany alone were about 11,450 bags, with Denmark, Great Britain and Holland following in the order named.

Fancy Kentucky Bluegrass was nominally unchanged at 19 cents for 21 pounds seed and 18 cents for 19 pounds seed. Domestic and foreign buyers showed almost no interest, but it was noted that about 1,800 bags were exported on old orders, compared with 725 bags for the preceding month.

## INDIANA SEED TRADE DULL

By W. B. CARLETON

Both wholesale and retail seed dealers in Indiana report a dullness about the trade now. Seed men say that 1928 taken as a whole, ought to be a very good trade year in spite of the fact that it will be a presidential year.

According to a report from Anderson, Ind., the farmers of Madison County believe that 1928 will be a prosperous year for the farmers who raise corn and hogs in abundance. The farmers of that section of the state are making preparations to plant an unusually large acreage of corn during the coming season.

In Rush County, Indiana, 96 boys of the 100 enrolled in the Boys' Corn Club finished their project after storing their 30,464 ears of seed corn, accord-

ing to D. H. Van Metre, the county agricultural agent of that county.

A report made by Calvin Perdue, county agricultural agent of Shelby County, Indiana, estimated that seed wheat for 2,200 acres were treated for stinking smut during the fall season by the farmers of Shelby County. He said that in recent years the per cent of Shelby County wheat infected with stinking smut had gradually increased and has become a source of serious loss to the farmers of the county.

Charles Kindermann, of William Kindermann's Sons, retail seed dealers at Boonville, Ind., has been re-elected a director of the Boonville Business Men's Association for another year. Mr. Kindermann says he expects a revival in the seed business a little later on in the year.

Vic Smith, well known seed dealer at Bowling Green, Ky., formerly located at Massie Springs, Ky., says the outlook for spring and summer trade in his section is quite promising. Mr. Smith has been engaged in the seed trade for a number of years.

Timothy hay has moved slowly in southern Indiana during the past month or two, but since the first of the year it has been in better demand. The yield of Timothy hay in Indiana during the past year was the heaviest in many years. Alfalfa has been moving very well and so have Clover hay and oats. Many of the farmers report that good seed corn in southern Indiana probably will be short next spring.

## CLOVER SEED BIG SIDELINE IN IOWA ELEVATOR

Elevators in many sections are taking the lead in promoting the seed trade in their localities. In a recent spring the Farmers Elevator Company at Spencer, Iowa, sold more than 20 tons of Sweet Clover seed. Other selling agencies brought the total for the county in which this elevator is situated, to over 50 tons, or roughly, about 200 pounds to the section.

Ten years ago in this locality, practically none of this seed was being sown, but the increase in use, due to the promotional campaign of the elevator and other agencies, has been rapid. Sweet Clover is the most widely used and most important of all legumes used in the vicinity, and the limit has not yet been reached.

## SEED COUNCIL FORMED

At the meeting of the International Crop Improvement Association last June, it was agreed to form a seed council, and in December 1927, the Seed Council of North America was organized, with representatives of 10 seed agencies present. The permanent officers elected were: A. J. Ogaard, Bozeman, Mont., president; F. W. Kellogg, Milwaukee, Wis., vice-president; A. L. Stone, Madison, Wis., secretary.

The Council has plans which it outlined briefly as follows: Preliminary studies of questions selected for conference will be made by representative sub-committees which will present a report for the consideration of the entire Council. The recommendations of the Council are referred back to the agencies represented for approval before any action is authorized. The Council will confine its direct activities to arousing interest in other programs adopted on the part of other agencies. Any

member agency may promote the program adopted by the Council.

The Seed Council conferences and resultant joint programs should bring about healthier relationships based on mutual interest, sympathetic understanding and a better acquaintanceship.

## IMPORTS OF FORAGE PLANT SEEDS

The Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry reports the following imports of forage plant seeds permitted entry into the United States under the Federal Seed Act:

Kind of Seed	December 1927		July 1, '27 to Dec. 31, '27		July 1, '26 to Dec. 31, '26	
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Alfalfa .....(1)	53,600	568,100	440,500	1,582,900		
Canada bluegrass	228,200	152,200	523,400	283,300		
Alsike clover ...	953,300	327,700	2,795,700	493,100		
Crimson clover ..	28,100	.....	1,270,900	2,385,000		
Red clover .....(2)*	11,100	1,744,800	11,100	2,111,300		
White clover ... (3)	191,300	93,300	486,800	511,500		
Clover mixtures..	.....	1,800	900	1,800		
Meadow fescue ..	.....	4,700	.....	12,600		
Orchard grass ...	.....	56,000	124,000	260,300		
Rape .....(4)	536,100	1,485,100	3,669,700	4,670,500		
English ryegrass..(5)	165,500	224,500	418,800	721,300		
Italian ryegrass..(6)	9,400	23,400	357,500	722,900		
Timothy .....(7)**	308,000	48,400	1,534,400	1,028,000		
Hairy vetch .....(7)**	76,200	435,400	.....	96,000		

The Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry reports the following imports of forage plant seeds not subject to the Federal Seed Act:

Bentgrass .....	93,700	111,400	284,600	236,700
Biennial white-flowered				
sweet clover ..	182,300	569,600	720,800	1,547,300
Biennial yellow-flowered				
sweet clover ..	4,500	51,000	42,700	105,400
Canary grass ...	.....	.....	.....	1,100
Carpet grass ...	.....	.....	11,200	.....
Crested dog's-tail	9,900	2,400	46,600	5,200
Chewings fescue..	42,500	131,000	774,500	652,700
Other fescues ...	118,400	19,900	233,000	198,000
Lawn grass mixtures	.....	.....	.....	1,000
Redtop .....	.....	.....	.....	2,200
Rhodes grass ....	2,400	.....	12,400	.....
Rough-stalked meadow grass.	16,400	34,400	88,300	70,900
Serradella .....	.....	.....	3,300	.....
Annual meadow grass .....	.....	200	500	200
Tall oat grass ...	10,800	.....	22,600	.....
Tall paspalum ...	.....	.....	2,100	.....
Velvet grass ....	6,000	.....	11,200	5,700
Wood meadow grass .....	5,700	6,300	15,800	6,300
Yarrow .....	.....	.....	200	.....

(1) All from Canada. (2) 11,000 pounds from France, 100 pounds from Canada. (3) 192,500 pounds from Germany, 55,800 pounds from Poland, 22,000 pounds from England, 5,500 pounds from Czechoslovakia, 5,500 pounds from Hungary. (4) 431,700 pounds from Japan, 104,200 pounds from Holland, 200 pounds, of unknown origin. (5) 120,200 pounds from Ireland, 33,600 pounds from Scotland, 11,200 pounds from New Zealand, 500 pounds from Holland. (6) 8,900 pounds from Ireland, 500 pounds from Holland. (7) 231,000 pounds from Latvia, 43,900 pounds from Sweden, 33,100 pounds from Germany. \*345,600 pounds Red Clover seed to be permitted entry after staining, not included. \*\*33,100 pounds permitted in November, 1927, and duplicated in December 15, 1927, statement, not included.

## RED AND ALSIKE CLOVER SEED SHOW SLIGHT CHANGES

During the two weeks ending January 3 growers sold Red Clover seed more freely than during the preceding two weeks, according to the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Growers did not sell Alsike Clover seed so freely. Prices to growers advanced about 35 cents per 100 pounds for Alsike Clover but declined about 5 cents for Red Clover seed.

Approximately 70 per cent of the Red Clover seed crop had left the hands of growers up to January 3. During the two weeks movement was most active in central Indiana and southwestern Ohio. Approximately 85 per cent-90 per cent of the crop



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9 South Main St. SAINT LOUIS



had left growers' hands in northern Indiana, Minnesota, western Oregon, and southern Idaho.

Prices in European markets showed but slight changes. During the week ending December 31 approximately 224,600 pounds was received at one Atlantic port, subject to the Federal Seed Act. About 110,000 pounds came from Germany and the balance from France and Great Britain. During December 11,100 pounds was permitted entry and 345,600 pounds was to be permitted after staining. This compares with 1,744,800 pounds last year and 4,810,400 in 1925. For the period July 1—December 31, 11,100 pounds was permitted entry in 1927, 2,111,300 in 1926, and 4,498,100 pounds in 1925.

Movement of Alsike Clover seed continued at a slow rate during the two weeks. Up to January 3 about 80 per cent had been sold by growers. Approximately 85 per cent—95 per cent had been sold in southern Wisconsin, Minnesota, and southern Idaho.

## RECORD ALFALFA SEED CROP

Alfalfa seed production in Kansas more than doubled between the end of 1926 and the last of 1927, and the official production figure is reported as 144,147 bushels. The seed value of the 1927 crop however, according to the Kansas state summary, was \$565,214 in 1927 and \$1,266,469 in 1926.

## RED TOP ADULTERATED

In carrying out the provisions of the act of Congress which provides for the purchase of samples of seeds of grasses, Clover, or Alfalfa, and lawn-grass seeds in the open market for purity analysis, the United States Department of Agriculture in 1926 obtained 441 mail samples of Red top seed and 118 lots purchased in bulk.

These samples were examined in the seed laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry. Seed obtained from 32 firms was found to be adulterated or misbranded. In all cases Timothy seed was the principal adulterant found.

## \$2,000,000 IN S. D. SEED

South Dakota has started a campaign for 10,000,000 acres of Alfalfa in the next 10 years. Alfalfa and Sweet Clover seed raised last year in that state is valued at \$300,000, and the total value of all seeds is officially appraised at \$2,093,225.

Timothy seed led with its value of \$350,000. Millet seed made a \$30,000 credit for the state. One million bushels of seed corn brought \$1 per bushel premium over the market price. Clover seed was valued at \$32,000, and Sudan seed at \$15,000.

## TO INCREASE SEED YIELD

An Alfalfa plant which gives promise of being an usually prolific seed bearer is being developed by Peter C. Swartz of Waukesha, one of the largest growers of Alfalfa in Wisconsin.

Mr. Swartz found that some plants produced seed every year and that other plants did so when the tongue-like petal in the blossom closed down over the stigma as a result of coming in contact with a moving object, living or inanimate. He marked the plants which were loaded with seed and found that seed production was a habit with these plants. Today he has 60 or more of these seed bearing plants. During the blossoming time he places hoods which admit light, but prevent cross fertilization.

After he had discovered that no plant bore seed if the tongue-like petal didn't close down of its own accord or as a result of some external stimulus, Mr. Swartz constructed a mechanical beater, something like the reel of a grain binder in its operation and used this machine on an Alfalfa field to close the petals. As a result of this, he has been able to increase the yield of his Alfalfa.

## LESPEDeza SEED MOVING SLOWLY AT HIGHER PRICES

Growers were not free sellers of lespedeza seed during the four weeks ending December 27. The U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates that about 20 per cent of the crop had been sold up to that date compared with 25 per cent last year and 30 per cent the year before on corresponding dates.

Movement during this period was most active in  
(Continued on Page 466)

## Miscellaneous Notices

### POULTRY FARM

Modern plant; housing 600 hens, 2400 chicks; pedigreed stock, fine strain; barn, 20 head of cattle. MAINE LAKES & COAST CO., Portland, Maine.

### HAY WANTED

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### FEED SUPPLIES

When in the market for feeds, get in touch with the BEARDSLEY BROKERAGE COMPANY, 327 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill. We handle all kinds of mill feeds, linseed meal, cotton seed meal, oat products, corn products, Alfalfa meal, dried buttermilk, etc. Write or wire. Robinson code.

### WANTED

Grain and feed business in good farming country. Will trade large general store, in good inland town, doing a yearly business of \$75,000. GRAIN AND FEED, Box 1, care AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE, 431 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

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Twenty thousand bushels' capacity. Equipped with Carter Disc Separator, Owens Cleaner, Fairbanks-Morse Diesel Type Engine, warehouse, coal sheds, corn crib, coal scales. All bids subject to acceptance or rejection. FARMERS ELEVATOR COMPANY, Hartland, Minn.

#### FOR SALE IN KENTUCKY

Large modern feed plant, five-story and basement, brick and concrete mill building and 125,000-bushel concrete elevator adjoining, also other warehouses. Complete plant; splendid location; advantageous transit and reshipping privileges. Best of reasons for selling. BLUE GRASS-ELMENDORF GRAIN CORP., Lexington, Ky.

#### FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN

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Full line of ear corn crushers, 30, 60 and 100 bushels' capacity, \$25, \$75, and \$140. Shellers 100 and 200 bushels' capacity, \$100 and \$180. Feed screens \$30 and \$45. Combined crusher and grinders, 30 and 50 bushels' capacity, \$23 and \$32. Bag holders and spout bag-clamps.

L. F. PERRIN, Distributor, Box 375, Port Huron, Mich.

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### FOR SALE

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## Land Opportunities

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northern Alabama and southern Louisiana where 30 per cent—50 per cent had been sold compared with 5 per cent—10 per cent in the other districts. Movement was slowest in southwestern Mississippi and western Tennessee.

Late reports confirm earlier ones in regard to quality which is indicated as fair to good in the majority of reports.

Fred L. Nichols is now manager of the Merit Seed Company of Oklahoma City, Okla.

A general retail seed and feed business has been established at Raymondville, Texas, by R. L. Roots.

A new place of business has been opened at Louisville, Ky., by Bunton & Huber Company, seedsmen of Louisville.

The Farmers Mill & Elevator Company of Rupert, Idaho, has remodeled its property and will handle field seeds and beans.

The capital stock of the Western Seed & Irrigation Company of Fremont, Neb., has been increased from \$70,000 to \$100,000.

The business of W. A. Simpson Company of Baltimore, Md., has been bought by the Belt Seed Company of Baltimore.

The Blount-Midyette Company has been formed at Washington, N. C., succeeding to a business in

which Mr. Blount was formerly interested. They have bought new seed store fixtures.

A branch store has been opened at Falmouth, Ky., by the Williams-Addams Company of Cynthiana, Ky., with L. H. Crum in charge.

A new seed business has been started at Lane, S. D., by L. N. Nesselrod of Wessington Springs, S. D. The business has been moved to Lane.

Albert M. Hand is now manager of the Portland Seed Company of Portland, Ore. He was formerly in charge of the Seattle office of the company.

The Madison Seed Company has been incorporated at Manitowoc, Wis. The capital stock of the firm is \$50,000. H. L. Vetting, Albert Outtman and Fred L. Alter are interested.

To conduct a seed and nursery business, the Wahoo Lodge Company, Inc., has been formed at Sioux Falls, S. D. George B. Tuthill, L. M. Tuthill and A. N. Shafer are interested in the firm which is capitalized at \$50,000.

Improvements have been made to the elevator and grain houses of the Worthington Seed Company of Worthington, Minn. A large hammer mill and scarifier have been installed and new rat and mouseproof seed shed built.

The John H. Allan Seed Company, Sheboygan, Wis., The Everett B. Clark Seed Company, Milford,

Conn., and the N. B. Keeney & Son, LeRoy, N. Y., have merged as the Associated Seed Growers, Inc., at New Haven, Conn. Arthur B. Clark is president and treasurer; F. Taylor Woodruff, David D. Rowlands, Frederick M. Clark, Earl F. Adams, vice-presidents; and Merritt Clark, secretary.

An additional office and facilities have been established for M. H. Van Den Berg, wholesale seed merchant and distributor, proprietor of the Monarch Buckwheat Grain Company, the Cumberland Seed Company of Baltimore, at Toledo, Ohio. It is equipped with facilities for recleaning, bulking, grading, storing, distributing, importing, etc., grass and field seeds, cottonseeds, linseed, Alfalfa meal and concentrates, mill feeds, mixed feeds, etc.

The John L. Kellogg Seed Company of Chicago has been formed to operate the new seed cleaning plant built by the Warren Seed Cleaning Company there. They will also be sole distributors of seed cleaned by this new process. The Kellogg company was organized as a trading unit of the Warren company. John L. Kellogg is secretary-treasurer of the Warren Seed Company and president of the John L. Kellogg Seed Company, Charles H. Clark is vice-president and manager. He was for the past five years with N. Wertheimer & Sons, Ligonier, Ind., and previous to that with the Albert Dickinson Company of Chicago.

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Toberman Grain Co., grain, hay, seeds.\*†

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Wells Co., J. E., wholesale grain, seeds.\*

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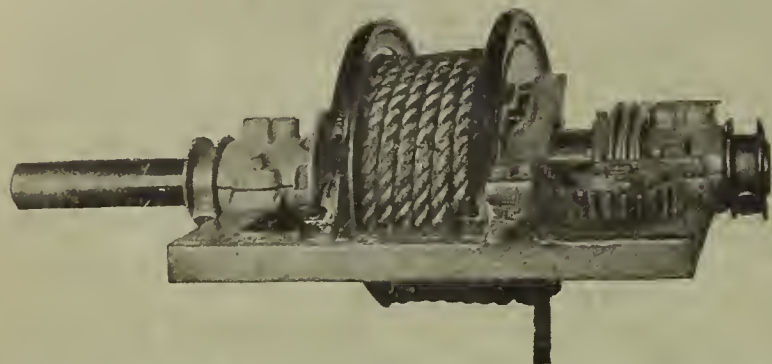
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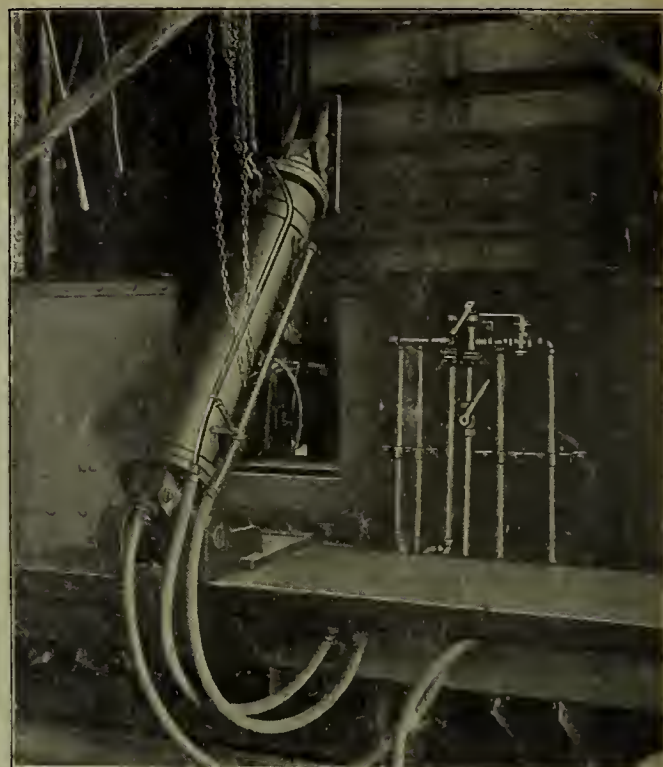
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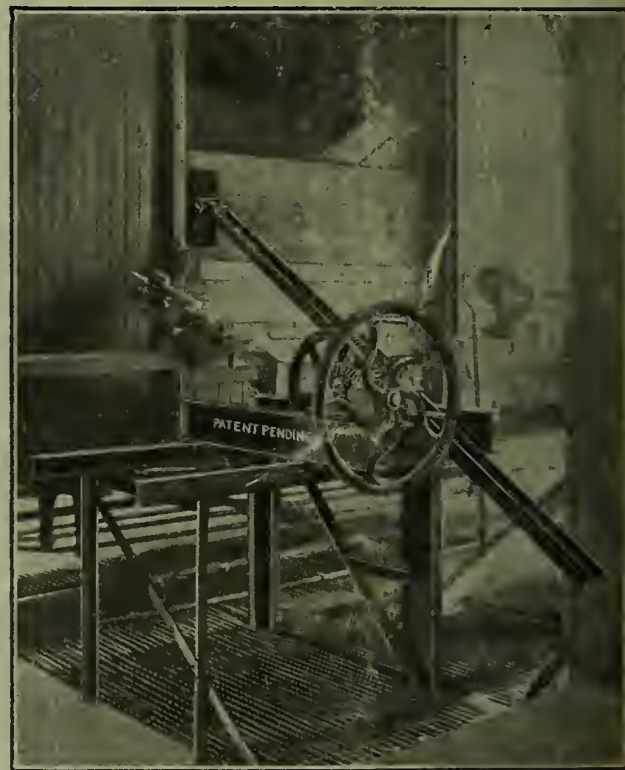
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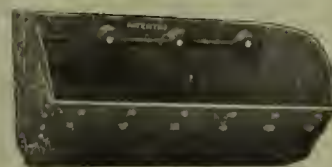
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